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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-104

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2 June 1993

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Burundi

Reportage on Elections, Situation,

Violence Increasing in Kirundo

EA2905124893 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 28 May 93

[Excerpts] There has been an upsurge of violence in Kirundo [northern Burundi] Province. BURUNDI NEWS AGENCY [ABP] correspondent Theo Ndayisenga has the details:

[Begin Ndayisenga recording] Criminal elements have emerged and are increasing in Kirundo Province a few days before the presidential election, according to Kirundo Governor Aloys Rubuka. In a statement to ABP on Friday [28 May], the governor denounced a certain rebellious tendency and lack of respect for authority. He also denounced the insecurity he has noted here and there in his province. [passage omitted]

In general terms, while verbal violence is taking place here and there, rumors that the winners of the elections on 1 June will manhandle the losers are spreading. [end recording]

Presidential Candidate Interviewed

LD3005045893 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 29 May 93

[Interview with presidential candidate Melchior Ndadaye, by correspondent Monique Masse; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] Our guest on "Afrique-Soir" is a candidate in Tuesday's presidential elections in Burundi. He is Melchior Ndadaye, the main rival of the outgoing president. Melchior Ndadaye is the leader of the FRODEBU, the Front Democratique Burundais, a party set up secretly in 1986, then legalized in 1992. He is cadre, as we say in France, which means he is in his forties, is a civilian, and works as a bank manager, whereas the outgoing president is a military man. Finally, he is an Hutu, while President Buyoya is a Tutsi. Some people accuse Melchior Ndadaye of being above all the candidate of his ethnic group. Here is his answer to this, as given to correspondent Monique Masse:

[Ndadaye] We created a party, in which all Burundians who want change can find their home. It is clear that those who have taken advantage of all the tragedies which we have suffered in this country accuse me of tribalism, but everyone knows that this is just to frighten the population, and also to recruit on an ethnic basis. The people who want change come from all ethnic groups, and it is these people that we have recruited, essentially among the Hutu. It is natural that they should be everywhere, above all because they are the largest community in our country.

[Masse] One of the main points of your campaign is democratization from below. What do you mean by this?

[Ndadaye] The main point is above all change, because we want to break with this past of tragedies and dictatorship. Democratization appears to be a solution to some aspects of our political problems. On the ground, the Burundian people does not trust the administration, and it is this lack of trust which sometimes provokes unrest here and there. We want to change certain aspects of the Constitution, which did not allow the population to directly elect their leaders on the [word indistinct] level and on the communal level.

[Masse] In economic and social matters, what are the leading themes of your campaign?

[Ndadaye] Rural development, agriculture, and breeding. There are several customs and tax advantages that we plan to give to all the people [words indistinct] inside the country, and we are also concentrating on the creation of [word indistinct] of financing specialized in agriculture, in breeding, in crafts and even in housing.

[Masse] In the event of victory, what would your priorities be?

[Ndadaye] First of all to reassure people, especially the losers. We want also to reassure certain communities in our country, who unfortunately were victimized by a mendacious and divisive campaign which was led by the authorities. Our second priority will be to set into motion the different reforms, [words indistinct], in particular the modification of certain articles of the Constitution if have the parliamentary majority to do this.

Then we want to set up administrative structures which the population can trust, and then we can begin to undertake economic reforms, but first the institutions must be stable, and must enjoy the trust of everyone. We will also be dealing with questions of hygiene [words indistinct]. We are going to deal with all these matters in cooperation with those who will be affected by them, in other words [word indistinct], the police, the officers, to put together a series of measures which might reassure everyone [words indistinct].

Interior Minister Comment

EA0106120593 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 0430 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Today, 1 June is D-day in Burundi. Registered Burundians of voting age have started going to the polls for the first presidential elections in the history of the country. Polling stations have been open since 0600. Three candidates are competing in the presidential elections, which will be carried out peacefully despite the fact that some people are trying to intimidate people or to instill fear in them by talking of an imminent war. Here is the minister of the interior, Francois Ngeze, on the subject:

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[Begin Ngeze recording] Some people have started spreading rumors that war is imminent. They have started asking women to run away, and they have also started instilling fear in the people, with the aim, effectively, of creating a climate of insecurity. I would, therefore, like to reassure everybody that we have set up a mechanism that allows us to respond to any situation which could be started by the disruptive elements.

I would like to reassure everybody that the elections will be carried out in good conditions, that there is no war at all, and that the situation is very good. I would like to tell those people who have started saying that there would, for example, be a curfew tonight that there is no curfew as we are in a country where peace prevails. So everybody should feel reassured.

We prepared the elections well. We took the necessary measures, and we also have national and international observers to oversee the elections. We also asked the political parties to be present to oversee the progress of the elections. I would like to tell those people sent by political parties that they are there to observe. We are not asking them to manipulate the voting. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Election Day Problems

EA0106205093 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Presidential elections in Burundi. The three candidates all voted this morning. Pierre Buyoya, the outgoing president, was at the Prince Louis Rwagasore in Bujumbura, Melchior Ndadaye was at the Kamenge campus, while Pierre-Claver Sendegeya was at his home in Gitega.

Burundi will pick one of the three to run the country for the next five years. In Bujumbura, voting is taking place normally but a few problems have been reported, especially in densely populated areas of the capital. Reporter Salvator, you have combed the town. What information do you have?

[Salvator] The first report is that there has been a massive response from the population. Streets are deserted and look lifeless. You just have to go to the polling stations to see the many long lines that have blocked traffic. In Bwiza, one could not pass freely. Another example of the massive turnout is that the market was due to be held, but there was practically no one there [word indistinct], although in principle people could do their shopping. Another thing I noticed about this massive turnout is that there was a lot of jostling. It seems that no one wanted to vote at 1600.

[Unidentified station announcer] Yes, but did you see anything abnormal?

[Salvator] Some of the abnormal and deplorable things we saw were old people and other illiterate people, unable to read, who did not know where to go to find their names on the list of eligible voters. Yet, there were

clear indications at each of the positions where people were lined up. Instead, the old and illiterate lined up anywhere. [passage omitted]

[Station announcer] Yes, but there is this other problem we have heard about: People who do not even know how to vote for their candidate.

[Salvator] It is true. We noticed that the explanations were maybe not enough for some people. For instance, there were people at Kinama, Kamenge, and Cibitoke who would enter the voting booths and come out empty-handed. They had left the envelope there and the voting card of their choice, as well as the other cards that they were not going to use. They threw in everything. So, in fact they came out without having voted.

[Station announcer] Yes, but what is your conclusion?

[Salvator] My conclusion is that some people did not understand the system.

[Station announcer] Whose fault is that?

[Salvator] Maybe the people who were charged with explaining the voting procedure did not say what they should have. [passage omitted]

Central African Republic

Prime Minister on Elections, Other Issues

AB0106152093 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television Centrafricaine Radio in French 1900 GMT 28 May 93

[News conference by Prime Minister Bernard Lakoue with an unidentified moderator in Bangui on 28 May—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] Mr. Prime Minister, the government has slated the next presidential and legislative elections for 17 October. Some people think the date is too far away, while others say the time period is not long enough. A few minutes ago, you explained the date was fixed in view of other concerns. Now, on this point, I think the reporters will have many questions. Here is Joseph Denanse:

[Denanse] I am Denanse of the BBC. [passage omitted] Can you tell the national and international community if the authorities are really determined to hold elections on 17 October? Thank you.

[Lakoue] I must tell you this: I am chairman of the Social Democratic Party. I accepted the post of prime minister to ensure that elections are held this year and not later. I stress this because many people think the date of 17 October is late, but I can assure you that if I had not fully exerted my influence as prime minister and insisted as much as I did, the date would have been much later. I think you understand. What does this mean? The date of 17 October is a matter of honor and if I ever thought that people were trying to change it, then I would assume my responsibilities in my capacity as prime minister.

[Unidentified reporter] According to what you have said, it does not appear that you would reconsider this date, but here and abroad people think that conditions have been met to organize the elections by the end of [words indistinct].

[Lakoue] First, on reconsidering the electoral date, reasons must be presented for changing it. The matter is not simply about reconsidering the date. I must be told why the date should be reconsidered. If you tell me the reasons, then I will have a response.

[Unidentified reporter] According to what I have heard, the electoral lists are allegedly ready.

[Lakoue] This is quite wrong.

[Unidentified reporter] Thank you, Mr. Prime Minister. Recently, the Union of (?Active) Forces of Change was created. This group has talked about extending the transition and a number of other things not likely to contribute to the country's democratic development. Were you told about this and what is your reaction to the creation of this union, which wants to discuss with you ways and means of moving up the electoral date?

[Lakoue] I will answer you clearly. We set up a joint electoral commission that is charged with preparing the elections. No union does this, the joint commission does this. When it became clear that 30 May, the date suggested by the joint electoral commission, was not possible, I told the commission to suggest other dates, but they told us clearly that they had made enough suggestions on this matter and that the government would have to assume its responsibilities. Therefore, we assumed our responsibilities by setting 17 October and taking into account [word indistinct] aspects. After we set the date, we were told that we had unilaterally done so, but actually, what the hell do you want? The government that is solely charged with setting the date assumed its responsibilities. There is nothing unilateral in this. The only dates which were made from a political consensus were 14 and 28 (?February). After those dates, there were no more. The commission made the only other suggestions.

[Unidentified reporter] There is still a possibility of postponing the elections because the reasons you acted upon then do not seem to be valid today. For example, you talked about electoral lists that were not ready and the school's examination timetable that you did not want to disrupt, but despite the authorities's concern for the educational problems, and [words indistinct]. At the beginning, you also talked about the rainy season, saying that 17 October was set after the rainy season. Mr. Prime Minister, what guarantees are there that there will be no more rain after 17 October? Also, you talked about the provincial roads being passable. What has the government done to get the roads in good condition by 17 October? According to what you have said here, it is very likely that the elections will be postponed. Maybe I anticipate that, but anyway, I have finished my question, Mr. Prime Minister.

[Lakoue] Thank you. You are too pessimistic. You should trust the man speaking to you. I have already said that if I noticed any attempt to postpone the date, I would assume my responsibilities. Why did I say this? Because we are in a system of government where there is a kind of cohabitation, where [words indistinct]. If by some chance all the precautions that we are taking to prevent the date from being changed, that is postponed, if, by some chance, people are try to change it, then I will assume my responsibilities. You have told me that the reasons are no longer valid, but which ones are no longer valid?

The joint electoral commission has not completed its work. Is this an invalid reason? You have mentioned an invalid academic year. For us, the year is still valid and arrangements can be made for students to attend classes and take examinations normally. You mentioned the condition of the roads. Let me tell you simply that elections were held last year in October. It was difficult, but we organized them after all. [words indistinct] I was even a bit surprised, particularly by the attitude of some people I met with in this office. People told me that elections should be held before 30 June because after that the rain would make elections impossible. When the government realized that the elections could not be held before 30 June, we suggested October and now I hear people saying 11 July, which is the height of the rainy season. Is there any reason in that? Let us be serious. The elections will be held in this country and must be organized properly so that the president-elect can benefit from the consideration of his compatriots and (?others). This is why we want (?to take the necessary time) and prepare properly for the elections. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, on 22 March you made a policy statement in which you outlined ten points as priorities. What has been achieved so far? Can you assess what has been done after two months in office? Of those 10 points, which ones have been started and what is left to be done? Can you assess your actions as head of government?

[Lakoue] [passage omitted] The first important thing we did was to create the psychological conditions for a meaningful work, and had we not done this, nothing else would have been done. The first priority was to organize free and open elections, and to do that, the electoral date had to be set. We consider the set date of 17 October as a victory. [passage omitted] The second priority concerned the liberalization and popularization of the public media, which has already been discussed. There has been some progress, but I am not completely satisfied because there is still much to do, for example, political parties need access to the media and the various debates need to be organized. In this regard, gentlemen of the press, we are watching you so that things go quickly and smoothly. The third point concerned the people's security, and we discussed it a few minutes ago. I have said that much has been done in Bangui, and the (?thugs), along with the Koreans and Italians, have suffered and will continue to suffer. The problem is

difficult to solve in the interior. We will continue the struggle in all the regions I mentioned because as long as there is not total security in the interior, the electoral campaign and elections run the risk of occurring under very bad conditions. The fourth priority was justice. We wanted an efficient judiciary. In less than two months, we solved the problem of some notorious delinquents who were defying the state. We arrested them and forced them to pay the state what they owed it, and by prosecuting them [words indistinct] and those who think they are untouchable. [passage omitted]

The fifth priority was to fight smuggling, and we have set up a system to combat the fraudulent imports hindering the development of our commerce. We have begun more checks in the road and water transport sector, with security forces deployed at border posts. Concerning the sixth priority, the revenue of farmers and cattle raisers, efforts have been undertaken to ensure that farmers working in this sector will not receive lower prices for their cotton. [passage omitted]

We discussed the issue of meeting the state's financial commitments, which is the seventh priority. We discussed the salary issue and dealt with it. We regret paying the arrears owed by other governments, but, as of now, I will pay only salary obligations for the months incurred under my administration as the prime minister. Beginning 1 June, we will only pay people who come to work, and those who do not will be responsible for themselves. [passage omitted]

We have also honored our external commitments to international institutions, namely, the World Bank, African Development Bank, and the IMF, to whom we owe money. [words indistinct] We are currently honoring our commitments, but one must realize that our commitments are not only salaries. There are several other things to do and pay for. We will not dwell on actions taken in the economic field because I think that over the next few days we will be able to produce a document that will take comprehensively assess the new government's performance over the past three months. I can tell you that the measures taken to promote economic revamping have, unfortunately, not been implemented because of the continuing strike action. [passage omitted]

Finally, the 10th priority is restoring the Republic's good image. I have left the country three times to explain what we are doing in the Central African Republic, the problems we face, and the degree to which the new leadership and contacts have been received. Wherever I went, I was received as I should have been. I was very well received by President Bongo [words indistinct] and when my visit was over, he placed an aircraft at my disposal to (?return). I was to stay for two days but he kept me on for two extra days during which he made me enjoy his [words indistinct]. I could not go to Cote d'Ivoire because the program [words indistinct], when I learned that President Houphouet-Boigny had arrived in Paris (?over the weekend). I paid him a courtesy call and he

honored me and the Central African Republic by promising that Cote d'Ivoire would very soon reopen its embassy in Central African Republic [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

Congo

Remarkable Improvement Noted in External Reserves

AB0106145693 Paris AFP in French 1124 GMT
1 Jun 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 1 Jun (AFP)—Congo's net external reserves "improved remarkably" between January and May this year owing to a reduction in the debit balance, which dropped from 19.222 billion to less than 4.575 billion CFA francs during the period under review, a communique issued by the National Monetary Committee and copied to AFP disclosed. The cover ratio of sight liabilities from external reserves stood at 7.9 percent in February, as against 5.44 percent for the corresponding period last year, the communique added. Money supply increased by 10 percent, with bank credit going up by 26.6 percent, and fiduciary currency by 3 percent. In spite of this trend in external reserves and money supply, Congo's economic and financial situation "remains tough," the document pointed out, stressing the need for an economic stabilization and recovery plan that will contribute to economic revival in the long term.

Equatorial Guinea

Five Opposition Activists Reportedly Detained

AB0106114093 Paris AFP in English 1443 GMT
31 May 93

[Text] Libreville, May 31 (AFP)—Security forces in Equatorial Guinea have detained five activists of the opposition Union for Democracy and Social Development (UDDS), the party said in a statement Monday [31 May].

The five were arrested last week as they held a meeting at Mbini in the tiny West African nation's coastal province, according to the statement signed by Antonio Sibacha, secretary-general of the party, which is based in exile here. Two others managed to flee and take refuge in the Gabonese capital, the statement added.

The party accused President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of running "the very imminent risk of socio-political violence." It called on its militants and all pro-democracy supporters to "fight with all their strength the last dictatorship in Equatorial Guinea."

The UDDS is not among the 12 parties recognised to date in Equatorial Guinea, a nation of 450,000 people, whose capital Malabo lies on an island off Cameroon and which also includes continental territory between Cameroon and Gabon.

Rwanda

Facilitator Submits Proposals on New Rwandan Army

EA0106114693 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT
31 May 93

[Text] Arusha negotiations. The Tanzanian Government is getting impatient. The facilitator submitted his proposals to the two parties on the composition of the armies. He put pressure on them to conclude their discussions rapidly. Our special envoy in Arusha, Balthazar Nduwayezu explains:

[Begin recording] A plenary (?session) was held today at 1600 during which the facilitator submitted his proposals on the composition of the new Army to the two negotiating sides. Ambassador Mpungwe, who is the facilitator's representative, began by stressing the success already achieved by the peace process which started in Arusha 10 months ago. He said [words indistinct] the cease-fire agreement which saved human lives and promoted the search for a negotiated political solution. He also stressed that in regard to the military question, the most important points had already been resolved, and that only the details remained. He said all the achievements represented a great deal and constituted an important step. He said: How can we allow peace to escape us? He called on both parties to show greater political responsibility. On the question of the Army's composition in particular, he recalled that the positions of the two parties at the beginning of the negotiations had been far apart, which had prompted the facilitator to postpone the issue.

Meanwhile, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, the facilitator, has launched intensive consultations with the

highest authorities of the two parties, namely the president of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. From those high-ranking authorities the facilitator obtained firm commitment to find a negotiated political solution, which can only be arrived at if the two parties are committed. He said it was important to (?find) a new order based on unity, democracy, and reconciliation, adding that the firm foundation of the new order would be the signing of a peace agreement, which he hoped would be done as soon as possible.

It was only after considering all the factors that he submitted his proposals on proportional representation to the two parties. [Words indistinct] the RPF would have between 35 and 40 percent, while the government would have between 60 and 65 percent. Supplementary combinations could be introduced at the level of the command of the future Army, he added. Consultations will accordingly start tonight on the facilitator's proposal.

At today's plenary session, the RPF lodged a complaint to the facilitator about the bombardment of its positions by the Rwandan Armed Forces. The head of the Rwandan Government delegation, Boniface Ngulinzira, asked for time to refer to the Military Observer Group's report which would be able to identify which of the two sides was responsible for the cease-fire violations registered during the last few days in the sector of Byumba, since information indicated that the Rwandan Armed Forces had reacted to firing by the RPF.

The facilitator, for his part, clearly said that Tanzania had already informed the two parties that if after the Dar es Salaam meeting the violations led to the resumption of fighting it would be difficult for Tanzania to remain involved in the Rwandan peace process. [end recording]

Eritrea

Czech Republic, Belgium Recognition

EA3005154693 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1600 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] The governments of the Czech Republic and Belgium have officially recognized Eritrea as a sovereign and independent state. The prime minister of the Czech Republic, Vaclav Klaus, in his message to President Isayas Afewerki congratulated the Eritrean people on their independence on behalf of the people and government of the Czech Republic. Noting that the Czech Republic views Eritrea's joining the international community with pleasure, he wished success and prosperity to Eritrea. Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus also affirmed that his country is ready to start relations with Eritrea at ambassador level. Finally, he wished Mr. Isayas good health and success in his duties.

The Belgian foreign minister, Willy Claes, said that his country has officially recognized Eritrea as an independent and sovereign state as of 24th May. He also noted that his country wants to establish mutual cooperation with independent Eritrea.

Ethiopia

Meles Notes 'Unlawful Opposition' in Address

EA2805221193 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 0735 GMT 28 May 93

[Live address to nation by President Meles Zenawi in Addis Ababa]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Some elements who wanted to impose their will on the people by force tried to disrupt the transitional period, starting from the first day of the second year of the transitional period. However, the people strongly opposed this due to their heartfelt desire for peace, democracy, and development. Along with the quick action of the transitional government, the situation was brought under control.

This showed that even if anti-peace attempts are made in the future, they will be foiled by the joint efforts of the people and the government. Moreover, I would like to assure you that the transitional government is ready to make sacrifices to maintain peace and democracy in the future, as before, in the interest of the people.

Dear Ethiopian people, in connection with this, I have a message to pass on to all those who failed to carry out their aims in a peaceful and lawful way, using the conducive atmosphere. The transitional government does not oppose lawful and peaceful activities. It accepts the necessity of lawful and peaceful opposition.

However, I would like to issue a brotherly call to those forces currently outside the transitional process who are attempting to carry out their aims in an unlawful and

unpeaceful way to refrain from their destructive activities. They should rethink and follow a path of peace to make their contribution to what is left of the transitional period.

There is another thing that these parties should realize. The transitional period is aimed at satisfying our people's desire for peace, democracy, and development, but not at protecting the interests of one group or another. Hence, it will not disrupt or change its aim and (?program) because of certain people's feelings. As it is the fruit of the people's struggle for many years, the transition process will continue in the direction for which it was set up. We would like to let the unlawful opposition know that the transitional government will not accept any pressure or attempt to make it change its direction or to disrupt the process. It will continue until it reaches its final objective.

Those parties which have isolated themselves from the transitional process should understand that their contribution to plan the future direction of our country or to strengthen the process we are now following can be effective in one way only; that is, to desist from their unlawful and unpeaceful activities, as well as from refugees' politics, which benefit neither themselves nor our country. They should live in their country and conduct their aims in a peaceful and lawful way.

As has been seen from past experience, nothing prevents them from carrying out their aims. But if only they could understand, they could make a useful contribution both to themselves and their country. Once again, I remind them to choose the direction of peaceful and lawful struggle.

Dear Ethiopian people, peace and democracy in our country is connected directly with our development activities. A situation conducive to social and economic activities can be created only if there is peace and democracy. In other words, lasting peace and democracy can be achieved in our country if it is supported by social and economic development. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Moi Addresses Nation on Madaraka Day

EA0106191793 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0944 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi marking the 30th anniversary of Madaraka Day in Nairobi—live]

[Excerpts] My fellow countrymen: Today we celebrate the 30th anniversary of the day we attained internal self-government. Madaraka Day is an important occasion for all Kenyans because it marks the first significant step made by our people in their endeavor for freedom. [passage omitted]

Fellow Kenyans: Today is the second Madaraka Day since the amendment of section 2(A) of our Constitution

to introduce multiparty politics. Looking back, we truly have good reasons to thank almighty God for steering us through a turbulent time. At the height of multiparty political electioneering last year, Kenyans were sharply divided along party lines. Indeed, most of our energy last year was directed towards nonproductive political activities. It is therefore not surprising that our economic productivity dropped significantly.

Electioneering is now over and Kenyans have made their choice. It is now the responsibility of all Kenyans to concentrate on meaningful economic activity. Leaders who continue to engage in political agitation should now appreciate that the only way we can pull through the present economic difficulties is by leaving Kenyans to pursue activities that will improve their quality of life.

As I promised when I was sworn in as your president after the 29 December 1992 elections, I shall continue to serve all Kenyans without discrimination and I shall, as I have done throughout my political career, continue to urge Kenyans to be united and to put the interests of our nation first. The importance of these virtues cannot be overemphasized, particularly during this time of competitive politics. And even if we hold different political views we should accept the basic fact that we belong to one nation—Kenya.

Our political beliefs, irrespective of their philosophical foundation, should therefore aim at making our nation a better place to live in. If all leaders embrace that then we should be building a firm foundation for multiparty politics in Kenya.

Ladies and gentlemen: Since we attained independence our country has achieved commendable growth in the major sectors of our economy. In the industrial field, for instance, we have made tremendous progress towards creating favorable conditions for industrial growth. Although in the past two years the economy has suffered a decline it is the determination of my government to reverse this trend so that the economy can start to grow again.

My government's firm commitment to these reforms is demonstrated by implementation of a number of reforms such as abolition of import licenses, decontrol of prices of some essential commodities, lowering of corporate tax and rates, and the implementation of an export-oriented policy. Most of these measures are continuation of the economic reform programs which we embarked on in 1986 while others are in response to the developments in the world economy. In the long run these reform measures are expected to achieve substantial sustainable growth and development.

However, in the short run, they are bound to have adverse effects on our people, especially the poor, the disabled, women, and children. In order to alleviate these effects all our development programs should therefore take full regard to social dimension and the welfare of these groups.

I am indeed glad to note that both the World Bank and the IMF have acknowledged the need to address fully the social impact of all the reform programs we have agreed upon. On behalf of the people of Kenya, I wish to thank the Bank and the Fund for their support and understanding on this matter. Also, I am particularly pleased that the two institutions share my vision and hope that Kenya will become an advanced economy with sustainable development with requisite social benefits to all.

It is my belief that this transformation will become meaningful only when the leadership of our various political parties fully embrace the cardinal principles of responsible management and demonstrate political goodwill and social and moral commitment to this nation. This is a task I have set firmly for my government and it is a commitment I expect all leaders, both in government and the opposition, to embrace.

In the recent past the government has been involved in regular [international] consultations and I have directed all officers in government service that they must honor all agreements with IMF and World Bank and bilateral donors. I shall personally ensure that all agreements which we have entered into are carefully and fully implemented. All those concerned must ensure that discipline takes a prominent position during implementation of the various programs.

However, as I pointed out, economic reforms must not tend to favor the wealthy while increasingly marginalizing the poor. My government will continue to ensure that food, education, shelter, drugs, and basic agricultural inputs are available and affordable to the poor. This will always remain the central concern of my government—to be mindful of the welfare of all Kenyans.

Ladies and gentlemen: Kenyans have been able to build on the firm foundation we laid at independence because of the peace and stability that we continue to enjoy. In addition to holding elections every five years, we have also been able to periodically map out our development strategies and programs. We have published a new development plan every five years. Further, we have initiated a number of policy documents such as sessional papers no. 10 of 1965 and no. 1 of 1986. These plans and papers articulate the strategies required to meet the changing needs and aspirations of our people.

The five-year plan period was appropriate to coincide with the life span of most development projects. However, most of our budgeting and programming has, for a number of years now, covered a period of three years. Thus, both the public investment program and the program review and forward budget over a period of three years [sentence as heard].

It has therefore become clear that rapid changes that take place in the world economy have made concrete planning for the long term even more uncertain and it has become increasingly difficult to plan our development program in detail for a period of five years. While the

government will continue to map out development strategies for the long-term by preparing specific policy documents, as has been the case in the past, I have directed that future national and district development plans will cover a period of three years, starting with the 1994-1996 plan.

Ladies and gentlemen: The economic challenges that are confronting us require regular consultation between the private and public sectors. Accordingly, I have directed the relevant ministries and departments to constitute an economic consultative committee to advise on broad economic issues as we steer through this period of recession, and as we consolidate our development efforts.

Fellow Kenyans: Since I took over as head of state in 1978, my government has aspired to demonstrate in practical terms the need to conserve our environment. On various occasions I have insisted that an afforestation program must be intensified to check the encroaching desert and that soil conservation should be an integral part of our farming activities. Also, I have ensured that dam construction becomes an integral part of our conservation efforts and that indigenous trees which protect river catchment areas are planted. Our achievement in this area should be reviewed and our efforts redoubled in the realization that forest and wildlife reserves are of economic importance to us, and indeed the entire human race.

As we consolidate our achievements in various fields of development I would like to point out that the conduct of a section of our press is still a major concern to us. I have noted with disappointment that certain publications have continued to fan tribal hatred among various communities as well as bring into disrepute our cherished central institutions.

Indeed, some newspapers and magazines exploited freedom of expression, which is provided for in section 79 of our Constitution, to publish stories that are certainly seditious and malicious under the guise of freedom of the press. The laws of our land are very clear on how to deal with such publications. These publications have become vehicles of suspicion and tribal animosity. The government will act in accordance with the law to protect national unity. It is my hope that those concerned will appreciate the damage they are doing to their motherland and desist from printing such publications.

On the global scene, Kenya continues to participate in international assignments. Apart from our troops which are involved in United Nations peacekeeping missions in various parts of the world, Kenyans are also participating as election officials in Cambodia. In our region Kenya continues to play a central role in seeking for an end to the conflict in Sudan. That we have managed to

undertake these international assignments besides tackling many problems facing us underscores the wish of Kenyans to restore peace in conflict-torn parts of the world.

Further, I take this opportunity on behalf of all Kenyans to thank all our friends, governments, and other organizations who have responded to my appeal for food relief. Their response has underscored their genuine concern for the well-being of our people. We are truly grateful to you for this support.

Fellow Kenyans: The conflicts which grip parts of the world should make us resolve to keep peace which we have enjoyed since independence. Our forefathers paid with their lives to secure our freedom so that we could live in peace. As we celebrate this year's Madaraka Day let us resolve to live in peace, love, and unity with one another. Thank you.

Islamic Cleric Balala Released on Bail

EA2805194593 Nairobi KNA in English 1145 GMT 28 May 93

[Excerpt] Mombasa, 28 May (KNA)—The Islamic preacher Sheikh Khalid Salim Balala, who is facing charges of threatening to kill three Mombasa politicians, was today released on shillings 100,000 bond plus one surety of the same amount by a Mombasa court.

Sheikh Balala who appeared before the Mombasa Chief Magistrate Mr. Joseph Kanyi, faces three counts of threatening to kill Mombasa KANU [Kenya African National Union] Chairman Mr. Shariff Nassir, nominated member of parliament Mr. Rashid Sajaad and a politician, Mr. Emmanuel Maitha, contrary to Section 223(1) of the Penal Code.

In his ruling for bail application, Mr. Kanyi said he has considered everything that requires to be considered in an application of this nature and has come to the conclusion that the case is fit for bond. [passage omitted]

Government Presents Economic Overview

EA2805220093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] The government today gave an overview of the economic developments in the country since the donor countries withdrew aid in 1991. Just received by the KBC news room and a statement signed by the minister for finance, Mr. Musalia Mudavadi, says that there were indications that the economy was showing signs of improvement following a series of reforms undertaken by the government over the past nearly two years. It said the decision by the donor community and the IMF to resume balance of payments support was the result of these reforms instituted, and the report also corrects the failure by some sections of the opposition to appreciate the changes and the fact that donors have been making their independent assessment of these reforms. The full government statement follows:

The government takes strong exception to the negative impressions of the country's current economic reforms portrayed by press reports in a section of the print media today and attributed to the FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya leadership. To the contrary, there are significant changes which are indicative of recovery in our economy following improvement in Kenya's relations with the World Bank and the IMF. This has led to the resumption of the economic reform program with support from the donor countries.

Kenyans will recall that in November 1991 the consultative group meeting in Paris decided to suspend balance of payments support for Kenya until economic and political reforms, including the introduction of multiparty politics, were implemented.

Among the direct consequences of this action were the economic difficulties which the country has experienced since then including balance of payments constraints which have led to a decline in the rate of economic growth, to a loss of employment, and to high prices.

Since the end of 1991, the government embarked on major political reforms which culminated in the multiparty general elections on 29 December 1992. The government also implemented major reforms in the economy which contributed towards sustaining economic activities in the absence of donors' support. During the period the economy was liberalized extensively to facilitate private sector activities. And since the general elections, the new government has embarked on a major reform program to resuscitate the economy and, in particular, to reduce the rate of inflation, improve the balance of payments, and to create the conditions necessary for investment, economic growth, and unemployment creation [as heard].

The government has also taken measures to streamline and tighten the management of the public sector including fiscal discipline and imposing financial discipline and prudent banking practices in accordance with the provisions of the law. Among the objectives of the program are to reduce the rate of inflation to single digits by the end of the year and to raise the real GDP growth.

The [foreign exchange] reserve position is already healthy and the Central Bank will be in a position to provide adequate liquidity to the inter-bank market to finance imports and other foreign exchange requirements.

The economic reform program of the government has been reviewed in detail by both the World Bank and the IMF and the two institutions have already endorsed it. Indeed, the World Bank has released the balance of payments funds which were suspended in 1991. In this respect therefore the Central Bank is due to receive large amounts of foreign exchange during the month of June 1993 which will provide substantial relief to the economy. It will, in particular, provide badly needed liquidity to the inter-bank market making it possible for importers to obtain foreign exchange at a reasonable

exchange rate. The [exporters' foreign exchange] retention accounts, which have been re-introduced, will also contribute to funding the inter-bank market and stabilizing the exchange rate at a reasonable level.

The recently-concluded consultative group meeting in Paris also reviewed the government's economic reform program. The meeting was satisfied with the economic reform program and endorsed the disbursement of balance of payments support suspended since November 1991. The meeting agreed to hold a formal consultative group meeting later in the year to consider future balance of payments support in support of Kenya's development efforts.

The Paris meeting represented a turning point in the dialogue between donors and the Kenya Government as regard aid flows and provided an opportunity for clearing the air regarding the past aid programs which have dominated the economic debate for the past two years. The meeting also provided an opportunity for establishing a proper basis for discussing development cooperation including future aid programs in support of Kenya's development efforts.

The government therefore wishes to thank all Kenyans for their understanding perseverance during the last two years following the suspension of balance of payments support. The country has emerged from the crisis with renewed strength and with a reform agenda which has received the full support of the donor community. The prospects for growth are therefore bright. However, the support and cooperation of all Kenyans is vital in order to realize the objectives of promoting investment, accelerating economic growth, creating employment opportunities to absorb the fast-expanding labor force and raising the living standards of all Kenyans.

The government calls upon all Kenyans, irrespective of their political affiliation, to take full advantage of the economic incentives that have been provided to engage in production activities. Exporters and providers of tourist services in particular should take full advantage of the strong incentives that have been extended to them to expand exports of goods and services and thereby contribute to strengthening balance of payments. Similarly, farmers should take advantage of price reforms to boost agricultural production.

The government wishes also to reassure Kenyans that while implementing economic reforms, due attention will be paid to the social dimension and in particular the need to protect vulnerable members of society who would be adversely affected by the reform process. A comprehensive program in this respect will be announced in due course and will include assistance to needy parents to pay for education of their children, financial assistance to small businesses, medical assistance to the needy and various programs aimed at creating jobs in rural areas and the small-scale sector.

It is unfortunate that all along, certain sections of the opposition have not appreciated the significant reforms

this country has undertaken or the fact that donors, who have been making their independent assessment of these reforms, have indicated satisfaction with the progress of the reforms so far.

Moi Receives Report on Paris Donor Meeting

EA3005160693 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 30 May 93

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi this morning received the report on Kenya informal donors' meeting that ended in Paris, France, on 24th May. The report was given to the president by the World Bank assistant director in charge of East Africa, Mr. Michael Cater and the bank's local representative, Mr. Steve O'Brien. The two officials, who also had breakfast with the president at his Kabarak residence, informed him that the Paris meeting had reached a consensus by donor countries to continue supporting Kenya.

According to the officials the participants in the Paris meeting welcomed President Moi's commitment to reforms, both economic and political, and would monitor the progress of the reform program in the next few months. They said after that the government may initiate a consultative group meeting to discuss the resumption of full aid to the country. The officials were accompanied by the finance minister, Mr. Musalia Mudavadi, and the permanent secretary in the Ministry, Dr. Wilfred Koinange.

Tanzania

Prime Minister Denies Anyone Held Under Detention Act

EA2705214593 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Dar es Salaam—The prime minister and the first vice president, John Malecela, has said that although Tanzania has a Detention Act there is not a single detainee in the country. He explained that the Preventive Detention Act was enacted as a safeguard but it was not intended to be used against particular individuals.

He said this during talks in his office today in Dar es Salaam with the Swedish ambassador to Tanzania, Mr. Thomas Palme. The prime minister said even countries like Britain had such an act to deal with particular situations. He observed that the problem was not the existence of the act but the way it was used. He said at the moment there was no one in Tanzania who was detained under its provisions.

Malecela thanked the Swedish Government for its assistance to Tanzania and explained that the assistance enabled the nation to make great strides in the provision of social services, including adult literacy.

Court Dismisses Mandela Conviction Appeal

*MB0206074493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0735
GMT 2 Jun 93*

[Text] Bloemfontein June 2 SAPA—Winnie Mandela's appeal against her conviction on four counts of kidnapping has been dismissed by the appeal court in Bloemfontein.

Her conviction as accessory after the fact of four assaults was allowed—but her jail sentence set aside.

Her appeal against her sentence of six years was set aside and replaced by a fine of R[and]15,000 or one year, plus two years, conditionally suspended for five years.

She must also pay each of the three surviving complainants compensation of R5,000 each. The compensation is to be paid to the registrar of the Rand Supreme Court within 30 days of today.

John Morgan's appeal against his conviction on the four counts of kidnapping was dismissed, as was Xoliswa Falati's conviction on these counts.

Falati's effective imprisonment of six years for kidnapping and assault was set aside and four years substituted, of which two years was conditionally suspended.

Mr.s.Mandela was not immediately available for comment on Wednesday. Aides said she writing an exam at the University of the Witwatersrand and could not be disturbed.

Government, PAC Talks End in 'Stalemate'

*MB0106182493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 1 Jun 93*

[Text] The bilateral talks between the government and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] have ended in a stalemate, and our political news desk reports that the authorities will probably demand that the PAC be kicked out of the negotiation process. Neither party was prepared to make concessions, but they did agree to meet again on Thursday [3 June]. The PAC said that while the government had released six PAC members arrested in recent police raids and returned several confiscated documents today, this was not enough to enable them to make constructive contributions to the negotiation process. The two groups will report to the negotiation council later tonight.

Meanwhile, our political staff reports that a distinct dividing line has become apparent at the negotiations on the question of who should draw up a new constitution. The Concerned South Africans Group insists that the negotiation council should be responsible, while the ANC [African National Congress] believes a constitution should be drawn up by an elected constitutional body.

Multiparty Talks Meeting Delayed Until 25 Jun

*MB0106151793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1400 GMT 1 Jun 93*

[Text] The Negotiating Council meeting in Kempton Park has unanimously accepted a recommendation by the planning committee that Thursday's [3 June] meeting of the negotiating forum, at which an election date was expected to be determined, be postponed to the 25th of this month. The head of administration at the multiparty talks, Dr. Theuns Eloff, said earlier, after a meeting with the planning committee, that there was not enough agreement for a forum meeting yet. The second reason for the recommendation was an internal matter. Dr. Eloff said that the Negotiating Council now consisted of two delegates and two advisers per team and that the proceedings were open to the news media. The urgent need for forum meetings had therefore fallen away to some extent. The technical committee's report on constitutional matters is also to be discussed by the council today.

Further Details on Debate

*MB0106171593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1628
GMT 1 Jun 93*

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg June 1 SAPA—Violence and the question of the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] armed struggle took a backseat at the World Trade Centre on Tuesday as debate focused on just who was going to draft the new South African constitution.

"This a matter we have been skating around since negotiations began," African National Congress [ANC] chief negotiator Cyril Ramaphosa told the 26-man Negotiating Council. "Today we must grasp the nettle."

After three hours, the debate had come down to the thorny question of whether the constitution should be drawn up by the nominated Negotiating Council or by an elected constitution-making body.

Mr. Ramaphosa said the ANC's [African National Congress] position was that the constitution should be legitimate, lasting and democratic.

"This (Negotiating) Council is not democratic," he said.

The ANC recognised the concerns about regionalism. "This should be addressed but should be linked to constitution-making... We have got to find a compromise, a medium way."

Constitutional principles and the principles of regional government should therefore be drafted, but "at the same time we should look at a constitution-making process".

"Further skating around this issue will lead to further delays."

Conservative Party representative Fanie Jacobs argued that "the crucial question of form of state" had to be decided by the negotiating council before a constitution was drawn up.

Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Unity] (AVU) delegate C. de Jager said "a broad framework at least is needed to tie down the next government to act constitutionally".

Mr. de Jager said that after an election the majority would rule and it was minorities that needed to have protection from the constitution.

"A (constitutional) model must be put down in practice. We need to start writing that constitution."

Inkatha Freedom Party negotiator Joe Mathews said the ANC's suggestion of a "transitional" constitution was meaningless because the word had no meaning in law.

Bophuthatswana government negotiator Rowan Cronje said the Negotiating Council was "the most representative body we will ever find".

What was important was that at the end of the process there would be a constitution which would successfully address the needs and problems of the country's people.

"And when this is done, does it really matter what the constitution looks like?" Mr. Cronje asked.

The council earlier deferred debate on violence and the outcome of the Pan Africanist Congress-government bilateral on the PAC's armed struggle.

Process Proposed To Draw Up Interim Constitution

MB0106191193 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] We've just heard that the Negotiating Council has adopted a resolution proposing that the interim constitution should be drawn up by the multiparty negotiating process. This resolution would serve as a working document at Thursday's [3 June] meeting of the Negotiating Council. The resolution also provides for procedures relating to the drafting and adoption of a constitution by the elected constitution-making body. Our political news staff reports that observers at the World Trade Center saw this as a possible outcome of the Record of Understanding between the Government and the ANC [African National Congress].

Further Details on Decision

MB0106201393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1948 GMT 1 Jun 93

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg June 1 SAPA—The planning committee at multiparty talks on Tuesday handed down specific instructions in an effort to "grasp the nettle" and

speed up negotiations on the crucial issue of South Africa's new constitution and who should write it.

Throughout the day the expected issues of violence and the Pan Africanist Congress' [PAC] part in it took a backseat while delegates debated whether the constitution should be drawn up by the nominated Negotiating Council or by an elected constituent assembly.

It was a question African National Congress [ANC] chief negotiator Cyril Ramaphosa noted they had been "skating around since negotiations began".

"Who is going to draft the constitution of a democratic South Africa," asked Mr. Ramaphosa. "Today we must grasp the nettle."

The attendant question of whether a "form of state" should be decided now or after an election also arose.

The 10-man planning committee then retired and returned with a draft resolution on constitutional issues which, in spite of reservations from several delegates and an objection from the Conservative Party [CP], was accepted as a "working document".

The resolution began by noting "the clear linkage between constitutional principles, the constitution-making process and constitutional structures, powers and functions of (regions)".

It instructed the special committee to make recommendations on four issues, including the powers of regions during the transition.

The other recommendations should concern the constitution-making process to be followed, procedures to be followed for the adoption of a transitional constitution and "the procedure thereafter for the adoption of a constitution by an elected constitution-making body".

The CP's Chris de Jager said it would be impossible for delegates to acquaint themselves with the committee's recommendations for debate on Thursday if they were going to see them only that morning.

His colleague, Fanie Jacobs, concurred and called for council proceedings to be suspended until June 14.

"This (the draft resolution) is a fundamental recommendation reaching to the heart of negotiations."

The CP reiterated its view that negotiations and the forming of a new constitution should not be rushed.

Bophuthatswana and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] both noted their reservations about the document.

The IFP's Joe Mathews okayed the document but said it "must not be constituted as a binding commitment".

Speaking after the council had closed proceedings, however, Democratic Party National Chairman Colin Eglin voiced optimism.

With the special committee having been given specific tasks "important progress" had been made, he said.

PAC: Demands Not Met, Participation 'Impossible'

*MB0206094893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 2 Jun 93*

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] says that if its demands are not met by tomorrow the government will make it impossible for the organization to continue taking part effectively in the negotiation process.

PAC Secretary General Benny Alexander said after the conclusion of the Negotiating Council's work yesterday, that the organization could not make a contribution to the debate if it did not have at its disposal, certain documents and equipment confiscated by the police in last week's swoop on PAC offices. The PAC's demands are, that all material seized by the police should be returned to the organization and that all members arrested during the swoop should be released.

Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer has stated that no party engaged in an armed struggle should be allowed to take part in the negotiation process. Meanwhile, the Democratic Party has said that if the PAC continues with APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] violence, the organization can no longer take part in the negotiation process. A DP spokesman, Mr. Douglas Gibson, said all parties in the negotiation process had to commit themselves to peace.

In another development the Conservative Party has said that it will have no choice but to change its stand on national service if former terrorists are given joint control over the defense force.

Further Reportage on ANC, IFP Clash at Thokoza Hostel

Mbeki: ANC To Blame

*MB2805135493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 28 May 93*

[Text] The chairman of the National Peace Committee, Mr. John Hall, says a senior member of the ANC [African National Congress] has admitted that thugs took over the ANC march through Thokoza last Saturday [22 May] and led it past the hostels.

He was addressing a group of businessmen and members of the National Economic Initiative at its first meeting in Sandton this morning. He said the ANC's Mr. Thabo Mbeki had admitted to him that the organization was to blame for allowing thugs to take over the march and to redirect it through a potentially dangerous area. Thirteen people were killed in the violence that broke out during the march and more than 45 people had been killed in subsequent violence in Katlehong and Thokoza.

The police on the East Rand say the situation in Katlehong and Thokoza is still extremely tense but that taxis have begun operating again. A further 17 bodies were found in the violence-torn area yesterday and 10 squatter shacks were burned down during the night. No more bodies had been found by late this morning. Seven people have been arrested in separate incidents in Tembisa, Katlehong and Thokoza.

A sub-machine gun, ammunition, a pistol and a revolver were confiscated.

Police Blame ANC Youth

*MB2805164893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1500 GMT 28 May 93*

[Text] The police have blamed the ANC [African National Congress] Youth League's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region for the massacre in which 14 people were killed at Thokoza on the East rand on Saturday.

The Youth League organized the march through the town, and a legal representative of the police told the Goldstone Commission in Pretoria that the time had come for those guilty of violence to take responsibility for their acts, instead of falsely accusing the police. He said that 11 of the 14 bodies had been found at places away from the march route. Only one body had been found near the Thokoza hostel. The police had used live ammunition in only two incidents and they had used birdshot, rubber bullets and tear smoke to keep the fighting groups apart.

Goldstone Commission Criticizes ANC

*MB2905094693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 29 May 93*

[Text] The Goldstone Commission has criticized the organizers of last Saturday's [22 May] march in Thokoza on the East Rand that led to the death of 14 people.

In a preliminary report the commission expressed appreciation for the sensitive and responsible way in which the police had behaved. Mr. Justice R. Goldstone said in a statement that the ANC [African National Congress] had admitted that attacks on the police by some spokesmen had been based on incorrect information. The president of the ANC, Mr. Nelson Mandela, was praised for his personal role in evaluating the events. Mr. Justice Goldstone said the organizers had not thoroughly considered the desirability of holding the march past the Thokoza hostel. He said they should have realized that this would have created a dangerous situation. The report said that the organizers had agreed that there would be at least 1,000 marshals to supervise the march but that this promise had not been kept.

In a survey of the events Mr. Justice Goldstone said a group of 10 people had fired on the hostel when fighting broke out between a group of marchers and hostel residents. There had been an exchange of shots and at

least five people armed with AK47 rifles had begun shooting at the police. The police had returned fire, but there had not been any casualties.

The Thokoza Hostel Dwellers Association, with the backing of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], had agreed to ensure that the residents did not possess illegal firearms.

Mr. Justice Goldstone praised a Captain Peterse of the Internal Stability Unit in particular for his actions during the incidents.

ANC Counsel: 'Error of Judgment'

MB2905091993 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 29 May 93 p 2

[Report by chief reporter John Perlman: "March a mistake—ANC"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has conceded it was "an error of judgment" to lead its supporters on a march past the hostel in Tokoza last Saturday [22 May], but says it does not thereby accept responsibility for the violence that this incident has sparked across the East Rand.

Addressing a preliminary hearing of the Goldstone Commission in Pretoria yesterday, counsel for the ANC-SACP [South African Communist Party]-COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance Azhar Cachalia said there had been no "sinister motive" for planning to go past the hostel. The police warning that this might cause trouble, however, had not been treated "with the seriousness it deserved."

Paul Mashatile, secretary of the ANC's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region, said an error of judgment had been made. "But we are not saying that all the chaos that has since broken out in that area is our responsibility," he said. "And we will continue to defend our right to march."

The commission, heard that the leader of the ANC's Tokoza branch, Mondli Gungubela, had been warned of potential problems at the hostel by the officer commanding the Internal Stability Unit in the township. Gungubela's assessment had been that ordering the marchers not to march past the hostel would have "provoked their anger", Cachalia said.

"In retrospect we think that was an error of judgment," he said. "A prudent course of action would have been to proceed with the march if possible along another route." Cachalia said the ANC accepted it was "understandable" for the hostel dwellers to perceive themselves as under attack."

Mashatile said the submission to the Goldstone hearing referred "specifically to what happened on the spot on Saturday. But we are not saying that there are no problems with the police in regard to what has been happening since then. We believe there is a lot of

misconduct going on. We are not exempting the police from what is happening now."

Cachalia said the ANC's PWV region had met with Nelson Mandela, who had advised them to make "full open and honest" submissions to the commission.

The ANC's submission to the hearing also withdrew earlier allegations that policing of Tokoza was inadequate—saying these were based on "inaccurate information"—and conceded that the march was "poorly organised". Cachalia said that while the alliance leadership believed the carrying of weapons such as spears by the marchers was "understandable"—because the State had failed to persuade Inkatha members to relinquish theirs—this practice was not "acceptable" and a violation of ANC policy.

He said the ANC should have ensured that marchers were disarmed before leaving the stadium where they had assembled, and had failed to supply "anywhere near" the 1,000 marshals they had undertaken to provide. The ANC was now seriously assessing "the extent to which we give sub-regions the autonomy to run marches without the guidance" of the national leadership.

While the ANC would continue to "vigorously assert the right to gather and demonstrate", Cachalia said, it accepted that there were "duties and responsibilities that go with that".

SAP Commends ANC for Admitting Error

MB2905164893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1450 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Johannesburg May 29 SAPA—The SA Police [SAP] on Saturday commended the African National Congress [ANC] alliance for its "open and honest submissions" to the Goldstone Commission that last Saturday's march past the Thokoza hostel had invited trouble.

Violence that erupted during that march sparked a bloodbath that this week claimed at least 67 lives in East Rand townships.

A preliminary inquiry by the Goldstone Commission into the Thokoza fighting found the ANC made an error in judgement when it led its supporters past the hostel.

Police spokesman Maj Eugene Opperman, in a statement on Saturday, welcomed the ANC having withdrawn allegations of police inefficiency during the clash, and pointed out that the SAP was in a process of change.

Police had taken note that ANC allegations against the SAP "on the day in question were based on incorrect information", he said.

"Voicing false or incorrect allegations against each other will not assist the peace process we all committed ourselves to," Maj Opperman added.

Police demanded that organisers of the march "accept full responsibility for their actions and the actions of their supporters".

He requested the ANC alliance "to evaluate their whole information and communication network in order to avoid future embarrassment of having to publicly concede that their spokespersons incorrectly attacked police conduct."

Inkatha Welcomes Goldstone Findings

MB3105130393 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party of South Africa has welcomed the findings of the Goldstone Commission in its inquiry into violence surrounding the ill-fated march of the African National Congress in Thokoza east of Johannesburg about a week ago.

A senior Inkatha official said in Johannesburg that the party agreed that the march was not only badly organized, but that there had been no consideration by its organizers of the desirability of walking past the Thokoza hostel, where Inkatha supporters stay.

At least 13 people were killed when shooting broke out near the hostel, sparking off a week of violence that claimed the lives of more than 60 people.

'Definite' Increase in Attacks on Police

MB2105162593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] The police in the East Rand say there is a definite increase in the number of attacks on members of the force. Eleven shooting incidents and seven of stone-throwing have been reported since last Thursday, and four policemen have been wounded since Wednesday. In the Cape Peninsula two policemen on foot patrol were admitted to hospital after being wounded at Boys' Town in the old Crossroads area. An AK-47 and a handgun were used in the attack.

General, ANC, PAC on Police, Violence

MB2005183993 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 19 May 93

[Interview with Major General Leon Mellet, South African Police Public Relations Department chief; African National Congress Legal Affairs Department Chief Matthew Phosa; Pan-Africanist Congress National Organizer Maxwell Nmadzivhanani; and National Peace Secretariat Chairman Dr. Antonie Gildenhuys by South African Broadcasting Corporation reporter Freek Robinson on the "Agenda" program—live; passages in italics in English]

[Text] [Robinson] In the studio tonight I have with me the chief of the Police Public Relations Department,

Major General Leon Mellet; alongside him is Mr. Matthew Phosa, head of the African National Congress [ANC] Legal Department. Next to him is a man with a very difficult name; he is the Pan-Africanist Congress' [PAC] national organizer, Mr. Maxwell Nmadzivhanani—I hope I pronounced that correctly. Then we have National Peace Secretariat Chairman Dr. Antonie Gildenhuys. Good evening to you all.

General, I would like to begin with you. We have just seen the video introduction. It appears that the police have to operate under extreme provocation at times. At the same time the police are criticized. You have also asked in the past that the police be given more powers; that your hands are tied behind your backs. How should your hands be untied?

[Mellet] Freek, one of the main frustrations the police have is when we have to deal with masses; mass marches, mass demonstrations. The South African Police are not opposed to the legal and democratic right of people to demonstrate and protest. But that right does not include the right to resort to crime, to plundering, to arson and the like. One also has to accept that when one speaks of the democratic right to protest, one must also bear in mind the democratic right of all persons. A shopkeeper also has the right to carry on his business. It is the right of a person to park his vehicle where he may. But one regularly finds that during these mass protests things get out of hand. It turns into violence, brutal violence, anarchistic violence, and then the police have to intervene. That kind of behavior makes it very difficult for us to act according to the guidelines laid down.

[Robinson] What would you propose? What is the problem? How must your hands be untied to cope with that kind of behavior?

[Mellet] I would not say one must only think about having one's hands untied. One must also look at other solutions—solutions by political leaders, by organizers of marches. When there are more than 5,000 people taking part in a march it is almost impossible for the police to control the marchers effectively.

[Robinson] You are saying, in other words, that this should not only concern your own forces, but that the problem should be solved by political leaders, even before it begins?

[Mellet] Yes, by political leaders. Also talks on the issue and we are engaged in these talks. We say, state your aims clearly. If a person, or people have a point to make, do that, but why should 30-40,000 people participate in such a situation that will make it difficult for political leaders and the organizers to have control over it. There are chances that other people will use that sort of situation to their advantage, and here I am talking about the criminal element, people who are not committed to that protest action, but those who look at the situation and realize that it can be used to their advantage. After this the police have to intervene and this makes it almost

impossible for us to control. We say that we should be allowed to carry out our duties, within the confines of the law.

[Robinson] *Mr. Phosa, of the ANC, do you believe that the police must have more powers?*

[Phosa] *I think, to start with, we should accept that any debate—that mass action is a democratic right. The Brigadier keeps referring to mass action and some of the things arising from that. We should not be tempted to put mass action on trial.*

[Robinson interrupting] *May I interrupt you ...*

[Phosa continuing] *No, wait a bit, the control of the police, whether or not they should be given big power, is a question which should be addressed very much at the end. We should deal with the causes of the problem, which gives rise to the issues he's raising. The cause of the problem, to start with, is that the police are not regarded as legitimate, to start with, morally and legally they are illegitimate, in the eyes of the community. They are not trusted by the people. They have no credibility in the eyes of the people. They have no [pauses]... They are not seen as part of the communities. They are not community based. Now within ...*

[Robinson interrupting] *Mr. Phosa, may we take that particular point and ask you then, if they are not seen as legitimate, what should be done now then to rectify that situation? Must they be disbanded?*

[Phosa] *Well, what we should do, and do very fast, is to find a political solution. Find a democratic framework in which to create a new police force which will be community based and accepted by the people. You've got a problem of legitimacy here. You can talk about all these effects, and there are many, but you must look at the causes.*

[Robinson] *I am hearing what you're saying at the moment, but up until such time when there is a legitimate force, by whatever means that might be established in future, what is going to happen from now until then?*

[Phosa] *Well at the moment, there's no way at the moment you can make the majority of the people accept the police. Forget about it. All you can do at the moment is to ensure that the peace structures play a role in our mass activities—and they have played a very commendable role so far—they should make space for them. The police must be removed from the political arena. They've been abused in the past by the party which was in power, in such a manner that they enforced political decisions which were in conflict with the majority of the people's interests. Now they are militarized, they are demoralized, now you need to remove them from the politics. Let them deal...*

[Robinson interrupting] *How must they be removed from the political arena? Where are they in fact in the political arena now? Not in the past, now?*

[Phosa] *You will accuse me of police bashing, but the fact of the matter is, a lot of things they are involved in at the moment are political. They are not dealing with crime prevention per se, which should be their primary function. They've been drawn in the political arena—President de Klerk said in 1990, that he is going to remove them from the political arena. They haven't been removed. In some areas, I may tell you for nothing, you hear reports of some police officers recruiting members for the Nationalist Party.*

[Robinson] *Gen. Mellet, I think you must react to that, but now, Mr. Phosa, allow me to ask you this particular question: What do you expect from the police, then, now? Do you see no role for them whatsoever? Must they be present, for instance, when you have a mass action in the center of Johannesburg?*

[Phosa] *I think the police have got a role to play, but the role is crime prevention. You understand that?*

[Robinson] *I do.*

[Phosa] *It's got nothing to do with politics, in an impartial manner, in a nonpartisan manner, and they must try to be as transparent as possible and to account, but they are not capable of doing that at the moment.*

[Robinson] *May I refer you, Mr. Phosa, to the situation in Adderley Street in Cape Town after the death of Mr. Chris Hani. Should the police have stood by then and done nothing?*

[Phosa] *No, we're not saying that. We have been very vocal against criminal elements, and we've gone beyond talking. We have apprehended criminals like the one you saw jumping on a window and wanting to steal. That man who jumped on a window in Adderley Street could not have been there to mourn the death of Chris Hani, he was there with a separate agenda. Now those people must be arrested, and we are prepared to play a role.*

[Robinson] *By whom? By whom must they be arrested?*

[Phosa] *By the police, and we're saying...*

[Robinson interrupting] *So they must be present?*

[Phosa] *Yes, but keep a distance which does not provoke the marchers. And we are saying we are prepared to play a role in ensuring that nobody exploits the genuine people's activities around the mass action, to commit crimes and to enrich themselves.*

[Robinson] *Gen. Mellet, your reaction?*

[Mellet] *Could I just react to that. I agree with Mr. Phosa on the police being kept out of the political arena; and I would like to believe that we are. I also cannot argue with him when he says our image is not so good among all communities. But when it comes to the role of the police in crime prevention—let's take another look at what happened in Cape Town, when thousands of people flocked into Cape Town and began plundering and*

pulling the city to pieces. Now he says the police must prevent crime. But how do you do it when you are behind the crowds, when there is a line of police behind 10,000 or 15,000 people? How do you get to the front where it's all happening? We will have to play a more proactive role, where we can prevent those criminal elements exploiting the situation and causing such chaos that we can barely control things? He says we must be a deterrent. I agree, but then we must be allowed to be a deterrent. And we cannot do that when we have a few policemen stuck behind thousands of people and we are expected to be on the scene up front within minutes, to arrest criminals.

[Robinson] You made the point at the beginning. We may come back to it, the role that politicians can play. But let me go to Mr. Maxwell Nmadzivhanani. *It is known—and it's just been announced on the news tonight again—that there has been action by APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army—PAC military wing], and that up until this day you have not renounced the campaign of APLA against the police. Is that true?*

[Nmadzivhanani] *What I want to emphasize is the double standards of the police, the government, and of late, the farmers, because this issue of the powers of the police, it is allegedly because it is said that APLA is harassing the farmers, and that there are political motives behind this. Now, historically we know that those farmers are occupying the land dispossessed forcefully from the African people by military force.*

Second, government enacted a law like the Group Areas Act for forced removal, where millions of our people have been pushed from the land. Now the people who have been pushed from the land are being accused that they are now harassing these people, but when they were being pushed from the land, it was with direct complicity of SADF [South African Defense Force] and the South African Police. Now the police want more powers to protect these farmers, because historically they played this role. We wonder what is the difference between the De Klerk regime and previous governments who dispossessed African people. Second...

[Text] [Robinson interrupting] *May I ask you ...*

[Nmadzivhanani] *Secondly, on this issue, the demand stems from a protest by farmers. Those farmers when they protest, they are not harassed for coming to protest [pauses] ... to protect what? These powers of the police are there to protect what? The powers are there to ensure that the farmers get their way. They don't want the Wages Act extended to them. They don't want the Labor Relations Act extended to them, because in those farmers' farms they do everything they want against the African workers. They underpay them. They don't give them facilities like schools and they don't [pauses]... in those areas they engage in all various abuses and they do not want the unions to come there. Most of those farmers who are being protected, they belong to political organizations but they do not allow those workers to be politicized, so there's a*

legitimate campaign by our people on this issue, but the farmers want to carry the various abuses and get the protection of the police, and there's crocodile tears now that they must be given more powers. They were given powers [pauses]... They went to Transkei to try and settle it—put road blocks. They did not achieve anything, but now they want to collectively punish every African community so that every village and every township now will be patrolled in defense of sectarian interest of the white community. In that regard they should not be given powers.

[Robinson] General, do you want to comment?

[Mellet] *I do not think it is a sensible accusation to make. The task of the police is, broadly speaking, to protect human life. When the farming community is threatened, and when their lives are threatened, just as we may find in the cities—we have policemen who patrol our cities day and night. It is our task and our duty to ensure that people in the rural areas are also guarded. So, I cannot agree with the statement that there is a political motive behind this. I must say that is our duty and I think we will continue to protect lives. When farmers are threatened on the farms, when their lives are threatened and they find themselves in a vulnerable situation, then I think it is our duty and I think we will continue with that, but there is definitely no political connotation that can be added to that.*

[Robinson] *I now want to come to Mr. Nmadzivhanani. There, I have at least pronounced the name correctly. You made a number of political statements. Allow me, I'm not a part of the discussion, but allow me to make one observation. I think all of us do want to have a new dispensation in this country, even the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] that has been established today, so may we, for the purpose of this discussion, accept that the past is something of the past. Let's try to get to solutions. Now, can you tell us tonight that you want to have the police disbanded—that you want to have no role for them, whatsoever, until such time that we have a new South Africa?*

[Nmadzivhanani] *We are saying that during transition there must be joint control of the security forces, including the police, but the government wants an exclusive monopoly to control the police, in its interest. Why can't they allow all parties involved to move collectively on this issue to control the security forces?*

[Robinson] *How must that be established?*

[Nmadzivhanani] *We are saying that there must be a transitional authority, in which all parties involved, particularly those who have their armies, are involved in the process. But that is what is unacceptable to the government so far, from our reading.*

[Robinson] *That's a matter for discussion at Kempton Park.*

[Nemadzivhanani] *It is for discussion and if we move faster, progressively, towards a solution, then all these problems will not exist. They exist because of the problem here in the country.*

[Robinson] *The matter of joint control is something that I'll quickly ask the general to react to, but may I put the same question to you that I did to Mr. Phosa, and that is, until such time when those negotiations have established new control over the police or the Defense Force, what should happen until then?*

[Nemadzivhanani] *The police are there to serve the current de facto government. They are not here to serve us, so if ...*

[Robinson interrupting] *Are you saying outright that the police is not serving or not protecting one single black person in this country?*

[Nemadzivhanani] *It is negligible, the role they do to play the ... [changes thought] to protect the African people, but we are saying that, because they are here as a de facto police, they should play a neutral role. So far, the role they are playing is far from neutral.*

[Robinson] *What should they do in that neutral role?*

[Nemadzivhanani] *For example, they've been trying to harass Transkei under their excuse that it is harboring terrorists, which was not the case, and they've been trying to say that APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] was involved in killing white children in Eikenhof. It was disproved, which was one of the arguments. But at the same time when farmers come there with complaints they are quick to act to their defense, so it means we are saying that these are double standards, although they claim that we are now moving to a new, changed police force in the transition. Evidence on the ground points out that they still play the same old role, and they even want more powers to perfect their instruments of (?cohesion). We must remember that it is hardly two months ago that they even deployed the so-called, allegedly disbanded Koevoet [crowbar: Namibian police counterinsurgency unit] elements and Battalion 31-32. In the Cape area they said that they are coming there to assist them to guard the farmers. So, the whole emphasis is to protect the sectarian interests of the white community, up to now.*

[Robinson] *General, can you react to that?*

[Mellet] *I want say briefly, that as far as so-called joint control [preceding two words in English] is concerned, that is a political matter. I do not think that the police force can react to that. I quickly want to react to ...*

[Robinson interrupting] *Has there not already been joint action between you and MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC military wing] to a certain extent?*

[Mellet] *Well, I want to say that there have been good talks between us and people like Mr. Phosa. I think we have had very good interaction on different levels where several problems have been eliminated. If one looks at*

problem areas, conflict situations which ... in the far northern Transvaal [pauses] ... Orange Free State, if one looks at the northern Cape—in this area, recently, there were about 275 potential conflict situations which have been eliminated as a result of good cooperation between police and the ANC. I think this is a positive thing, but once again I just want to react to the statement that the police force that it must be disbanded. I cannot accept that, and I cannot believe that this police force, the South African Police Force, in its present form, will be disbanded on a specified day and date and that a new police force will come into being the day thereafter. I do not think this is acceptable. I do not think this will happen. What is true is that the police force has been trying to adapt for a long time now. We are adapting to changing circumstances. We are making immense adaptations. We will continue to adapt, but the present South African Police force will still be the force to police the country, even in the new South Africa. I do not think we should have any doubts about this.

[Phosa] *Can I react to that? You see Brigadier, maybe we need to say something to you. The present police force is unrepresentative. It does not represent the total population in this country. Look at the general staff at the moment. It's white, completely white.*

[Mellet] *Yes, but I said we will ...*

[Phosa interrupting] *No, no, wait a bit, don't interrupt. I didn't interrupt you. It's white. I have nothing against white people. You know the policy of my organization, but it does not represent the population as it now exists, so we need to do something about that, from top to bottom. So you cannot say that the present police force is given, and the new government must accept it as given. There's no way. That's not what negotiations are all about.*

[Robinson] *Well, we must bring in Dr. Antonie Gildenhuys here because I think it's time now that we try to find some solutions. Dr. Antonie, how do you view the situation today, in respect of the practical rules in existence for the police, for when they have to act in public? What are the problems and how can they be solved?*

[Gildenhuys] *We must remember that the Peace Accord contains a Code of Conduct for political parties and also a Code of Conduct for the police. This Code of Conduct specifies that the police should act in a restrained and impartial manner, etc, and every party who has signed the Peace Accord is obliged to allow the police to take such action, because without their cooperation the police cannot carry out their task. If the police are continually rejected and criticized, they cannot fulfill their function. In the present circumstances they bear the final responsibility for law and order in this country.*

[Robinson] *But what about the problem posed earlier by Mr. Phosa and also by Mr. Nemadzivhanani, and that is, the issue of the legitimacy of the police; that they are not representative; that their image in the community is not acceptable?*

[Gildenhuys] First, we must bear in mind that we cannot trade in our present police force for another. Even when we get a new political dispensation, the police force will still be there. We must work towards its legitimacy, we must work towards greater representativeness. I recently addressed a police promotion course at Graff-Reinet, where colonels were being promoted to brigadiers. About 60 percent of them were people of color. We will have to bring in more people of color, and we must make the force more and more representative. But the force itself is here to stay, and we have to make it acceptable, we must make it capable of dealing with South African conditions. I believe the police realize this, and they are working on it, but they need the cooperation of all political parties, and in particular the signatories of the Peace Accord which binds them to doing so.

[Robinson] Right. Quick reaction from each of you, then unfortunately our time is gone.

[Nemadzivhanani] It is very difficult for us to cooperate with the police because even the minister of police says that he doesn't want joint control with what he regards as terrorists; so people fighting for genuine change, he regards them as terrorists. From the word go he adopts a very negative approach, and we are bound to react negatively.

[Robinson] Mr. Phosa?

[Phosa] I'm saying that there's going to have to be a democratic police force in this country. Initially we must have joint control; we cannot avoid it. Policing must be done by all the parties which are involved in negotiations, to be fair and just. And we think that we will succeed.

[Robinson] A last brief statement, General?

[Mellet] I just wish to say we are trying hard to be a democratic police force, but not only to be one, but to be accepted as such by all members of the public. We are working at it, and I think we will achieve our goal.

[Robinson] Thank you all for your participation. Thank you very much for your contributions tonight.

PAC, DP, Journalists on PAC Arrests

MB2605182393 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1830 GMT 25 May 93

[Interview with Pan-Africanist Congress Foreign Affairs Secretary Gora Ebrahim; Democratic Party Foreign Affairs spokesman Colin Ngweni in the Cape Town Studio; SOWETAN newspaper spokesman Ismail Lagardien; and BUSINESS DAY newspaper spokesman Billy Paddock, by South African Broadcasting Corporation presenter John Bishop, on the "Agenda" program—live; with video inserts of passages recorded earlier]

[Text] [Bishop] A very good evening. Well, the story dominating the news throughout the day today is the early morning raid by the police on key members of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC]. Tonight on Agenda we

discuss the reasons for and the implications of those arrests for the negotiations and, of course, for peace. Now we made strenuous efforts today to persuade the minister of law and order to appear on the program tonight but he refused our offer, and we very much regret that. However, among our guests tonight is Mr. Gora Ebrahim, the PAC's negotiator at the multiparty talks. Welcome to you, and thanks for joining us. Let's get into some of the material which came out of the news bulletin first of all. Where are the talks as far as the PAC is concerned? What are you going to do?

[Ebrahim] Well, we were there, as you know, at the talks today. We called for the suspension of the talks, and we are indeed grateful to the vast majority of the participants who agreed with us that the talks under the present climate and conditions cannot continue, and therefore the talks have been suspended. We have made it abundantly clear that we would have to meet as an organization and take the necessary decision. But there are certain things that came out of today's resolution which would have to be met within the next 24 hours, I would say. That is the immediate release of all the PAC people arrested, and the unconditional return of all the material that they have confiscated from the different offices of the PAC, because we do not see how we can participate in the talks that are in fact being sabotaged by the actions of a section of the regime itself.

[Bishop] But Mr. Ebrahim, the police have said plainly—and the minister indeed, in Parliament—that these arrests are for suspected criminal acts. Now, is that in any way connected with what [Constitutional Development Minister] Mr. Meyer said inside our news bulletin? I have to remind you about it. It comes out of the mouth of [PAC national organizer] Mr. Nemadzivhanani, one of your leading officials. You know the quote. He says that the killing of white farmers by APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army—military wing of the PAC] members was a legitimate political campaign, and so on, emphasizing this was the official PAC policy. So what I'm asking, really, is: Is it the official PAC policy?

[Ebrahim] Well, the PAC right up front has been very, what you might call, transparent. We held a congress, and our congress took very important decisions. The first decision was that the PAC is not opposed to finding a legitimate democratic solution to the problem of this country. As a result of that, we have participated in discussions with the regime bilaterally. We have also participated in the multiparty negotiation process. But at the same time the PAC felt—this is not a decision of individuals, this is a decision of the congress of the PAC—that in order to move the democratization process forward it is extremely important that pressure be maintained.

[Bishop] Right. When you say pressure, do you mean killing civilians? White farmers? Blowing up...

[Ebrahim, interrupting] It is not the policy of the PAC to kill civilians, and I want to make that point very clear.

[Bishop] Doesn't Mr. Nemadzivhanani say so?

[Ebrahim] Well, if you were to take the statistics in this country of the number of licenses in weapons that have been given, the largest number of these weapons are in the farms.

[Bishop] But you see, as a policy, you're at the negotiating table. Now it seems, to those who don't really know, it seems that you've also got an armed faction, a war going on outside. I think that [Afrikaner National Union, AVU, leader] Mr. Andries Beyers said something about you can't fight a war and negotiate peace at the same time.

[Ebrahim] Well, I think Mr. Beyers must read history. This has happened throughout. And as far as we are concerned we have made it abundantly clear, we have never hidden the fact that we have a military wing. We have never hidden the fact that we are committed to the armed struggle. We have had discussions of this on three occasions with the regime, both in Abuja and twice in Botswana.

[Bishop] Very quickly: These arrests, anything behind them? Are they all innocent, do you think?

[Ebrahim] Well, we are saying there that this is an attack against the PAC, and it is not against individuals, and therefore it is definitely a political attack on the PAC.

[Bishop] Mr. Ebrahim, you'll have another chance later in the program with all our other guests, but earlier today I spoke to the commissioner of police, General Johan van der Merwe, on the line from our Cape Town studio:

[Begin recording] [Bishop] Gen. van der Merwe, we understand that the arrests which were carried out of leading PAC members earlier today had nothing to do directly with the Ministry of Law and Order, it's a police matter. Is that true or false?

[Van der Merwe] That's quite correct. These arrests followed after an in-depth investigation by the South African Police, and after we consulted with the attorney general of the Transvaal. It is a purely police matter.

[Bishop] But did you inform the minister or Mr. Meyer at the World Trade Center?

[Van der Merwe] Well, we did inform the minister yesterday. We gave him a briefing, and we also gave a detailed briefing to the attorneys general with regard to this matter.

[Bishop] So he knew that the arrests were going to take place before they took place?

[Van der Merwe] Yes, he was aware of the actions.

[Bishop] What was his comment to you?

[Van der Merwe] Well, obviously, as usual, that this is a police matter, that the police in consultation with the attorneys general should decide whether these actions

are necessary, and if there are legal grounds for these actions, then the police should proceed.

[Bishop] What are the grounds you have for arresting the PAC members?

[Van der Merwe] Well, at this stage, we have sufficient information at our disposal that they were either involved in these crimes, or that they have information with regard to these crimes.

[Bishop] What crimes?

[Van der Merwe] These crimes ranging from murder to attacks on the South African Police, on members of the public, as well as robbery and some other crimes as well.

[Bishop] Attacks on white farmers, perhaps?

[Van der Merwe] Yes, it ... it will depend on the further investigation, whether we are going to charge persons with regard to these specific crimes, but at this stage, yes, it also bears reference to certain attacks on farmers.

[Bishop] General, closer to the Witwatersrand, did your people arrest Mr. Benny Alexander or not?

[Van der Merwe] According to information at my disposal, the police did not arrest him. They only questioned him in his house and after that they left the house. He was not arrested and according to my information he was never detained in a police van as alleged.

[Bishop] We hear differently, of course. He says he was arrested and that he was helped to escape, implying incompetence on the part of the arresting officer.

[Van der Merwe] That is not my information.

[Bishop] We've just heard that Media Workers Association General Secretary S'Thembele Khala has been detained. He is said to be a PAC member as well as being associated with the Media Workers Association. What can you tell us about that?

[Van der Merwe] Well, at this stage I cannot give you details with regard to specific persons. I've only—the general information at my disposal—but what I can say that if he's been detained that we have original grounds to suspect that either he's involved in one of these crimes as mentioned, or otherwise, that he has information at his disposal with regard to these crimes.

[Bishop] General, is this part of a nationwide swoop on the PAC?

[Van der Merwe] No, not at all. This, as I already mentioned, is part of an in-depth investigation with regard to certain crimes and it has nothing to do, whatsoever, with any other objective.

[Bishop] What about the timing of these arrests, I mean with these negotiations going on, you know, international attention and so forth? Did you never bother to take that into consideration?

[Van der Merwe] Well, we are concerned with combating crime and it is important to us to act when the time is there, and we have, as I already mentioned, consulted the attorney general of the Transvaal, and we are quite convinced that it was the right time to take these actions.

[Bishop] Quickly, what about the Right now, appearing as they do, on our screens, on the streets, heavily armed, and the threatening noises made from that area? What is the police going to do about that?

[Van der Merwe] Well, let me give you the one assurance, and that is, wherever a crime is committed the South African Police will take the necessary action.

[Bishop] Wherever? Would that include organizations like the AWP [Afrikaner Resistance Movement]?

[Van der Merwe] That is irrespective of any organization. We will take the necessary action.

[Bishop] Thank you very much. [end recording]

That was recorded earlier this afternoon. General van der Merwe of the police. Joining us now in the studio in Johannesburg, we have Mr. Billy Paddock, he is political correspondent of BUSINESS DAY, and in Cape Town, Mr. Colin Eglin, veteran politician who has been close to the negotiating process at the World Trade Center, and who is of course a member of the Democratic Party, with another journalist, well known Mr. Ismail Lagardien, political correspondent of the SOWETAN newspaper. A very good evening gentlemen. Coming back up to Johannesburg for a second or two, comments on what Gen. van der Merwe had to say, Mr. Ebrahim.

[Ebrahim] Yes, I am indeed surprised at the statement made by General van der Merwe, because he was with us in Botswana, when the whole issue was discussed with him, and we put forward very clear proposals for him—namely, that the PAC was ready to discuss with the authorities a mutual cessation of hostilities. There was at no stage that General van der Merwe ever raised the question of criminal activities by the PAC.

[Bishop] When was this by the way?

[Ebrahim] This was in March this year.

[Bishop] He'd probably argue that things have changed since then. You've got to pick up people because of the attacks.

[Ebrahim] Well, at that time I'm sure that if he had any instances that he could bring forward, he should have brought it forward at that time, but let me say this, that we agreed at that time that if he had any of these arguments or cases against the Pan-Africanist Congress that he should consult the PAC. There is a line that is open between the regime and the PAC. We have had talks but these things were not done. The other thing he says there, that he sought the permission of the attorney general in the Transvaal, but the raids have been throughout the country. They have raided our offices in

Cape Town, in Port Elizabeth, in East London, in Bloemfontein, in Natal and at our headquarters, so it cannot be said there that the PAC as a whole is involved in murder, because they raided my office. Now I cannot see any document there that could constitute a criminal offense, in my office.

[Bishop] I don't want to make this a one-way interrogation with you too long Mr. Ebrahim, but, of course, the PAC really is at the center of today's events as well. What do you say if people say to you: But look, isn't this all out of control? Here you are at the table, you know, people such as yourself, and here's APLA [African People's Liberation Army] running around killing people. Now what do you say when people say that?

[Ebrahim] Well, let's face it. In this country we have had violence going on ever since 1960. It wasn't the PAC that started the violence.

[Bishop] Now I was going to ask you about that because you had a record for attacking only military targets. Why the change?

[Ebrahim] Well, the question here at the moment is that [pauses]... Let me answer the question. The PAC is not involved in the violence in this country. The reports that have come out, the United Nations report, the Commonwealth report, even the so-called Goldstone report—there's no where there that they indicate or attacked the Pan-Africanist Congress for the violence that we are involved in.

[Bishop] Let's move on then. Let's take a trip down to Cape Town now and say good evening again to our guests there. Mr. Eglin, you've heard all this and indeed you were at that now, I suppose, famous meeting today. Tell us your views please.

[Eglin] John, let me put this into perspective. My colleagues and I in the Democratic Party are in total disagreement with the Pan-Africanist Congress on its policy of continuing the arms struggle. Secondly, targeted attacks of individuals, whoever does that targeting, killing individuals, whether it involved clubs or in pubs or in farms or in fact in black townships, we believe is despicable and is indefensible.

So the issue is not violence, per se, the issue is that there is a category, there is a brand of violence that is inextricably linked with our political history, our recent political history, and is inextricably linked with the whole negotiation process, of addressing the issue of legitimacy of government. Now while the police have a line function, and that is to protect individuals or to track down people who break the law, the minister and the government have a different function. They have to see that their servants, their police, their military-security people operate in such a way that they do not undermine the very negotiation process on which this government and this country has set its mind. But I have no doubt that taking everything into account, sitting at the World Trade center today, that Minister Kriel, allowing the

police to carry out a line function in this way, undoubtedly has undermined the negotiation process and is going to set it back for some time.

[Bishop] What's the answer to it, Mr. Eglin?

[Eglin] The answer is, fundamentally, negotiation. You know that when the government and the ANC [African National Congress]—when the ANC was still locked into the arms struggle, the government didn't arrest Mr. Joe Modise or Mr. Chris Hani at that stage, who were the leaders of MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing]. They sat down and negotiated and they negotiated away this particular problem, until you can see a political solution.

When I take what was happening at the World Trade Center—here is Mr. Roelf Meyer, heading the government delegation. We had negotiated for some months and weeks, not only on the issue of the constitution. We had negotiated on the issue of violence, in fact, for today's meeting it was the number one item on the agenda, and in that number one item was a recommendation from the technical committee on violence, that all the members of the negotiating forum should now sign the National Peace Accord, and the effect of that being on the table would be that the PAC, which has not signed the Peace Accord, and the Conservative Party which has not signed the Peace accord, their attitudes would be on the negotiating table, and it's on the negotiating table that I believe we've got to resolve the political problems of violence.

[Bishop] Fine, we've still got two guests to hear from, Billy Paddock of BUSINESS DAY and Ismail Lagardien, of course, of the SOWETAN. But first of all, let's go back just a few hours to the World Trade Center, where that furor broke out during the negotiations on the news of the arrests of the PAC members.

[Begin ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa recording] And Sir, Hernus Kriel was the one who said the PAC's participation at this negotiating table is not acceptable, as already confirmed by Ebrahim. And Sir, we say Hernus Kriel is not fit to be a minister and we demand that he should be fired. In the interest of our country we say he must go and he must go now, because this process is going to be exposed to danger for as long as Hernus Kriel remains in that position. If anybody loves this country, that is one man who must go. [end recording]

[Bishop] Cyril Ramaphosa—Billy Paddock, you were one man who was there this afternoon. Use your veteran journalist's eyes and ears to tell us something about the proceedings and throw in something into this discussion.

[Paddock] Well, the thing that interests me most of all is the impression that I got, at the talks today, was that Roelf Meyer had confided to the planning committee this morning that neither he nor Dawie de Villiers, nor Leon Wessels, nor Tertius Delpont new about the attacks

beforehand. He then went out, according to Cyril Ramaphosa, went out and phoned Hernus Kriel, and came back and reported that Hernus Kriel didn't know beforehand, but then this afternoon we hear in Parliament that Hernus Kriel says he received a full brief. I just want to ask both Gora, as well as Colin, if that was their impression and what is their response to that? Does it not look a little bit like the left hand not knowing what the right hand is doing and a bit of confusion over this?

[Bishop] You mean a major negotiator doesn't know what's been done by another cabinet minister?

[Paddock] Exactly.

[Bishop] Quick response from Gora Ebrahim, and then we'll move to Colin Eglin.

[Ebrahim] At the meeting today we were in fact terribly disappointed that the government negotiating team, which was there, didn't even know that such an attack had been carried out in a Gestapo fashion against the Pan-Africanist Congress. We also pointed out that they had all the avenues of conveying whatever they wanted to convey to us, or if they wanted to have a discussion on those issues, that we were ready to do so. In fact I had agreed even earlier on with Mr. Roelf Meyer to have a meeting.

[Bishop] Alright, let's go back to Cape town to Mr. Eglin, and then Ismail Lagardien please?

[Eglin] John, I think Mr. Paddock is 100 percent correct. I think it's incomprehensible that one minister should authorize an action of this kind and not tell the other ministers who are directly involved in negotiating on this particular issue. The least I would have expected Mr. Kriel to do when he got the report from the police yesterday was to go to the state president, call in the negotiating team and consider this not just from a criminality point of view, but consider it from the disastrous impact it could have on the whole negotiation process.

[Bishop] If that's correct, why didn't it happen?

[Eglin] I really don't know. Quite frankly, I know Mr. Kriel personally. I just don't think he is suited to be part of a negotiated solution. He wants to be a strong man but he doesn't understand the sensitivities and the importance of negotiation. And there is poor Mr. Roelf Meyer on the very day that we were going to discuss this issue, it was number one on the agenda, signing the peace accord by the PAC and the Conservative Party, and the rug gets pulled from underneath the negotiating team.

[Bishop] Ismail Lagardien, how are you reading it. You had to wait to come in but welcome?

[Lagardien] John, I feel almost compelled to introduce a new paragon of argument. And I'd like to just raise the point that this incident and the incident where the justice minister tabled a motion in front of Parliament last week to allow President de Klerk to indemnify ANC

leaders. There isn't a question, the authenticity, the validity, and in fact the feasibility of this process underway here, because the same people who had been accused by the United Nations, by the International Community of the most inhuman violations of human rights, gross violations of human rights for decades, are still in control of this process. They still have their security forces, they're still in control, those people broke common laws by crossing into borders, by funding terror activities of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], and nobody indemnified them in this process, yet they can just dictate the terms of this process any time they like, and that's the argument I'd like to see us pursue here.

[Bishop] Alright, we will. We've got a lot of time, but let me put this argument to you; that's no argument at all in the present circumstance. That the police say these men, members of PAC, have been rounded up for criminal acts ranging from murder and mayhem and Lord knows what. So whereas you make a point about the apartheid system, the police are arguing, I read them, that these are genuine suspects in serious criminal acts?

[Lagardien] John, there was very clear footage during Chris Hani's funeral of rightwingers brandishing pistols and arms in public and the government never publicly accepting that those people were doing anything wrong. The police didn't act against them, they broke laws. Every person who watched television, except of course the National Party, which never watches television, saw these people with their arms, except the National Party. The problem is, John, this process is fundamentally flawed when a person like Roelf Meyer who when he was deputy minister of law and order said that detaining 20,000 people including children was worth it, and this man sits and dictates the terms of the process.

[Bishop] Alright, we've got this, you know there's to come but we've got a break coming up. Do we have time to go once more very quickly to the World Trade Center. We do. Before the break let's watch this?

[Begin Roelf Meyer recording] And I believe it's important that this council should carry out in the first instance its responsibility for what it has been created—namely, to proceed with the constitutional negotiating process in South Africa as expeditiously as possible. And I would like to express the hope that this incident might not, or will not lead to any delays as far as what we are actually here for—namely, to proceed with constitutional negotiations. Mr. Chairman, I believe from that angle, and I would like to put this on record as far as the government's viewpoint is concerned, we would like to ensure that we proceed with the constitutional negotiating process at the necessary speed and in terms of the process that we have planned according to our Declaration of Intent of the 7th of May. [end recording]

[Bishop] Roelf Meyer, speaking a little earlier at the World Trade Center. Four and a half minutes left, Mr. Ebrahim?

[Ebrahim] Well, I would like to state here that they are saying, because of a statement that has been made by some PAC leaders, and these are statements, there has been, in fact, an arrest of a leader of one of the political parties, for murder, in this country, but those offices haven't been raided. The members of that political organizations haven't been arrested and this is the double standards that we see being practiced at the moment by them. The second point I want to emphasize here is this, that this is a very clear indication that apartheid is not dead in this country yet, if we can have this Gestapo-type attacks on a recognized, legitimate national liberation movement.

[Bishop] Billy Paddock?

[Paddock] Granted Gora that the manner in which the police carried out their raid was insensitive to the process, it was badly done, etc, but you and the PAC cannot claim immunity and be above the law merely because you hold out the threat that you'll walk out of talks and you might collapse it if things go wrong. Surely there comes a time when you'll have to start moving your own constituency away from the kinds of statements which your leadership is making.

[Ebrahim] Well, let me say here that the Pan-Africanist Congress doesn't believe itself to be above the law, in fact, even in our own practice, the Pan-Africanist Congress are very democratically conducted. We have consistently stated that we are ready for a negotiated settlement in this country, but we must not be moving in circles which is what has been happening in the last three years in this country. What can we say to our people, in the last three years, that we have produced? We haven't even set up a forum to discuss the question of a constitution in this country.

[Bishop] Can't you say to your people: Stop the killing, we're at the table now?

[Ebrahim] Well, we are not killing. What we are saying here is that it is a legitimate arms struggle that the PAC has been waging, and that decision cannot be taken by us, but has to be taken by our congress, and we are in fact moving towards holding a congress.

[Paddock] Don't you think that's disingenuous, Gora, because, I mean, your members are actually committing some of these acts?

[Ebrahim] Well, let me say this very clearly, that the Pan-Africanist Congress position has been made abundantly clear. If there has been an act carried out by the PAC we have in fact acknowledged those. We haven't been like other organizations, not doing that. For instance, let me say this—the Eikenhof affair, we were blamed for it but nobody is going arrest those people who are guilty.

[Bishop] Alright, we've got a couple of minutes, no more. Let's go down to Cape Town. Ismail Lagardien, please come in.

[Lagardien] John, yes, you know, the problem here is also the sensitivity of the matter, and if we look back at the developments of the last couple of months, and every time there is a point where the country is verging on a breakthrough, something happens, and it's either this or that and this or that, and here suddenly the government jumps up. The week before AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] was going to go into its congress to decide whether it would or would not take part in negotiations, somebody claimed that Azanla [Azanian National Liberation Army] had carried out an attack. Now this thing happens with the PAC. Before the PAC went into negotiations, I think it was December last year, APLA apparently killed the people in King William's Town—the ANC—exactly the same thing. This is a pattern, and here Hernus Kriel just fits into this pattern too conveniently.

[Bishop] Thank you, 30 seconds, last word from Colin Eglin.

[Eglin] You know, I don't think Gora has strengthened the PAC's cause by being ambivalent on violence, but I believe the negotiation process is drawing people closer together. It drew the ANC into a situation where they could abandon the arms struggle. I have no doubt that the PAC, which stood out of negotiation, is now there and has been part of the process over the last two months. I believe that persistent negotiation will get them away from the armed struggle to a peaceful solution.

[Bishop] Thank you gentlemen, thank you all of you, and to you for watching. From Tuesday Agenda, a very good night.

PAC Arrests Show Cabinet Hardliners Triumph

MB2805183893 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 28 May - 3 Jun 93 p 2

[By Chris Louw]

[Text] In the week the National Party [NP] celebrated its 45th year in power, the hawks in the cabinet took the initiative. NP negotiators—contemptuously branded "softies" by their hardline opponents—were publicly humiliated and forced to take a back seat.

The Tuesday morning raids on members of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] signalled a new, tough approach by the government. While questions are being raised as to exactly who ordered the raids—and who knew about them and who was left in the dark—the NP cabinet on Wednesday came out in support of the hardliners in its ranks, led by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel.

Sources said the entire cabinet meeting on Wednesday was taken up by discussions of the raids. Strong objections were raised by the three cabinet ministers involved in the negotiations in Kempton Park.

Sources said the entire cabinet meeting on Wednesday was taken up by discussions of the raids. Strong objections were raised by the three cabinet ministers involved in the negotiations in Kempton Park.

Smarting because they had not been warned about the actions taken against their PAC negotiating partners, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, Public Enterprises Minister Dawie de Villiers and Manpower Minister Leon Wessels angrily crossed swords with Kriel during the meeting.

At the heart of the conflict is the question of whether a political settlement must wait until the violence has subsided, or whether it should be reached as soon as possible to ensure that all the negotiating parties take responsibility for peace.

The NP's negotiators tend to support a rapid settlement, while hawks—including Kriel and Local Planning Minister Tertius Delpoit—believe that law and order must first be established so that the NP can "negotiate from a position of power".

The hawks are acutely aware that the NP is losing white support to the right. They are extremely worried about the new assertiveness of rightwingers, including the involvement of former generals in the political arena, as well as mass actions such as those planned for Pretoria on Saturday.

Meyer, who only heard about the raids on the radio on Tuesday before he left for the World Trade Centre, made no effort to hide his disappointment. The degree to which he had been sidelined by his colleagues was graphically illustrated on Wednesday evening when he was completely ignored when entering the House of Assembly.

Meyer sat by himself, his head resting on his hand. He was later joined by De Villiers, who quietly spoke to him before moving back to his own seat.

This week political observers had little doubt that Kriel—for long the major "hawk" in the cabinet—had finally displayed his disdain for his colleagues in the negotiations. The fact that he did not even inform his Cape provincial leader, De Villiers, about the police action, gave further credence to growing rumours that he has his eyes on the Cape leadership.

De Klerk this week admitted that he had only been informed on Monday evening after returning home from a function, and that his permission was not asked. His pronouncements after the raids, however, made it clear that he had quickly adjusted to the hawkish sentiment prevailing in his cabinet.

During the law and order debate in parliament on Monday, Kriel refused to answer questions about the PAC, saying that he would only do so the next day. That night police clamped down on PAC members country-wide.

On TV's Agenda programme on Wednesday De Villiers tried to put a brave face on his public humiliation. He finally admitted that he would have preferred to have been informed of police actions. "When negotiating it is always better to have as much information as is available," he said.

Figures close to Meyer are speculating about possible political motives for the crackdown. "It is possible, but not really probable, that the minister was not informed because Kriel wanted to protect his integrity as negotiator," said one source.

Most observers believe the raids were intended as a shot across the bows of NP "softies". Political analyst Herald Pakendorf said they could indicate tensions specifically in the Cape NP, which has not yet purged itself of its conservative elements, as happened in the Transvaal when the Treurnicht group broke away in the early 1980s.

Claremont MP Jan van Eck has little doubt that the police action was politically motivated. "One only had to look at who has a vested interest in derailing the negotiating process," he said, comparing police actions with those of the "third force". It would be interesting to know who "selectively came together" to discuss the crackdown before it took place, Van Eck said.

Kriel, the only cabinet member to command popular support in the NP, has for some time been making kragdadig [hard-hitting] noises. He has been supported by Delpont and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee.

Democratic Party MP Kobus Jordaan said yesterday that Kriel had now "drawn the line" in the NP's infighting. "He is part of a group that believes the negotiators are selling out to the ANC. They are hell-bent on showing that the NP still has the power to influence events."

Observers do not believe that the events of this week will significantly influence the negotiations themselves, although it is clear that the NP will shift emphasis from consensus at all costs to a more aggressive stance.

PAC Organizer Nemadzivhanani Released

MB0106160993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 1 SAPA—Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] national organiser Maxwell Nemadzivhanani was released from custody on Tuesday, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

Mr. Nemadzivhanani was held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act and appeared in the Johannesburg regional court on Tuesday afternoon on charges of contravening the Firearms Act.

He was arrested with other PAC members in a police swoop on Tuesday last week.

Mr. Nemadzivhanani, 36, of Pimville in Soweto, was released on warning and is to appear in court on June 14.

PAC Executive Committee Member Zulu Rearrested

MB0206093993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 2 Jun 93

[Text] The National Organizer of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] who was arrested in a police swoop last week, Mr. Maxwell Nemadzivhanani, has been released but a member of the organization's Executive Committee, Mr. Enoch Zulu, was rearrested after his appearing in court and being released. Mr. Nemadzivhanani, held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, appeared in Court yesterday on charges under the Firearms Act.

The police said that Mr. Zulu had been arrested in connection with a murder in northern Natal in 1976, after appearing in the Benoni Magistrate's Court on a charge of possessing a firearm without an import permit.

Shots Said Fired at Passenger Plane

MB3005061393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 30 May 93

[Text] The Department of Transport has confirmed that shots were fired from Tembisa on the East Rand in the direction of a passenger aircraft coming in to land at Jan Smuts Airport on Thursday [27 May] night.

A spokesman said the police had seen tracer bullets being fired into the air. He said that it was not certain that the shots had been aimed at the aircraft.

It is reported that South African Airways will no longer use this approach route, and that more than 70 flights will use another approach while the Department of Civil Aviation investigates the incident.

The department said aircraft were flying over Tembisa at such a high altitude that there was little chance of their being struck by small-arms fire.

A South African Police helicopter was struck by a 9mm bullet when it flew over the Mandela squatter camp near Katlehong on the East Rand on Monday [24 May]. The police regional commissioner on the Witwatersrand, Lieutenant General Koos Calitz, who was on the helicopter, was not injured.

SAA To Resume Flights to Luanda

MB2805191493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1846 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] Johannesburg May 28 SAPA—South African Airways [SAA] in association with TAAG [Transportes Aereos de Angola] Angola airlines on Friday announced it will resume flights to Luanda, Angola starting on June 7.

Initially, the airline will operate a once-a-week return flight on Mondays.

SAA flights to Angola were introduced during April 1992, but were suspended six months later due to the resumption of civil war.

2 June Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries *MB0206134393*

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

PAC Must Choose Between Negotiations, Violence—"Attempts at the weekend to bomb public places by what police allege were APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] operatives again raise questions about the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] role in the transition phase," notes a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 2 June. "The PAC, a party to the negotiation process, has—to say the least—condoned these actions. The refrain from its leadership that APLA operates independently is becoming more implausible by the day." If Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel was "rightly criticised" for the timing and nature of last week's police raids on PAC officials, "that organisation's leadership is also to be condemned for trying to have its cake and eat it. While participating in negotiations, it remains committed to using violence to advance its objectives. This tactic undermines rather than enhances the prospects for a negotiated settlement. As the death toll continues to rise, the PAC will have to choose where it stands."

BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk 'Insensitive, Secretive' in SABC Board Selection—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 2 June in a page 8 editorial remarks that in a "purely procedural sense" President de Klerk "did not act improperly in referring back to the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] board selection panel its first proposal." "The real cause of the fiasco is De Klerk's insensitive, secretive handling of his intervention. De Klerk should have been amply aware that the reason this cumbersome procedure was devised in the first place was precisely the widespread perception of his partisanship and the fact that the NP [National Party] has historically used the SABC as its private propaganda organ. Any intervention deemed necessary should have been done openly so that its merits could have been judged by the public." "De Klerk remains unwilling to accept that he cannot continue to rule in the manner to which his predecessors became accustomed. For that reason, South Africa now faces yet another crisis it did not need, and De Klerk, yet again, faces the indignity of having to backtrack as he did on the education crisis and (through Minister Hernus Kriel) the arrests of top PAC leaders."

SOWETAN

De Klerk Handles SABC Board Selection in 'Deplorable Manner'—"The deplorable manner in which State President F.W. de Klerk handled the selection of a board for the SABC is the latest blunder by the Government, which does not seem capable of coming to grips with its position," declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 2 June. "The humiliation of having to look at a new list, or reinstating those who had previously been selected, will weigh very heavily on the Government. This may not be good news for them but is probably the best way to urge the process towards an election and a new government on with speed."

Angola

Valentim: No Civilians Killed in Train Attack

*MB3105072493 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 31 May 93*

[Interview with Dr. Jorge Valentim, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola information secretary, by unidentified Radio France Internationale Portuguese Service reporter, in Huambo on 31 May—first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] Dr. Jorge Valentim, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] information secretary, has said that there was no massacre of civilians on the Mocamedes [Namibe] railroad near Lubango, but rather a counterattack by the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola against People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] troops preparing to launch an offensive against UNITA-controlled areas. In an interview he granted to Radio France Internationale, Dr. Valentim also revealed that a UNITA team leaving for Europe could possibly attend a UN meeting in Geneva on humanitarian issues.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] UNITA did not massacre civilians. What happened was a clash with Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] soldiers aboard a train. Some of them were wearing their uniforms, others were not. This has been the MPLA's practice when it sends troops and war materiel. Very often, its troops wear civilian clothes so they can massacre people linked to UNITA. Our policy [words indistinct] the people, so there was no civilian massacre at all. What happened was a clash with FAPLA troops.

[Reporter] How would you describe the military situation at this point?

[Valentim] We are actively defending ourselves. We are successfully countering the MPLA's offensive plans. It is the MPLA that is trying to occupy UNITA-controlled areas. In view of that, we were forced to counterattack in Soyo, Ebo, and Cafunfo. I would also like to report that Cafunfo was the site of a major massacre of UNITA supporters.

[Reporter] Dr. Valentim: The United Nations is to meet in Geneva to discuss humanitarian issues and it has invited UNITA to attend that meeting. How has UNITA responded?

[Valentim] Yes, we did receive a letter from Ms. Margaret Anstee, who is responsible for UN humanitarian aid affairs in Angola. In principle, we are in agreement with the general stand of humanitarian organizations insisting that (?aid be extended to) all people in Angola, irrespective of their political leanings or any other considerations. Nonetheless, we would like to meet the official in charge of UN humanitarian issues for Angola when we arrive in Geneva, so that we can discuss a plan in detail.

[Reporter] Will you attend the Geneva meeting?

[Valentim] Well, (?if it coincides) with our plans when we get to Europe, we will not be against speaking at the conference, if we are invited. [end recording]

Government Forces Reportedly Recapture Soyo

*MB0106111393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 Jun 93*

[Text] Portugal's LUSA news agency has reported that the Angolan Government forces have recaptured the oil-rich Soyo area, which had been taken by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops one week ago. That source also reports the UNITA forces fled to Zaire.

Meanwhile, the city of Caxito has been the site of fierce fighting. UNITA is trying to recapture the capital of Bengo Province.

The situation in the city of Malange has also worsened and there are reports some 200 people have been killed in the fighting.

U.S. Reportedly To Aid in Ending War

*MB0106130493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 1100 GMT 1 Jun 93*

[From the "Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel" program]

[Text] The United States is preparing an aid package for the Angolan Government, which will be given once a cease-fire accord has been signed. The United States will also completely stop aid to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] radical wing then.

Portugal's PUBLICO newspaper reported yesterday that sources close to the Clinton administration have said that the aid package will comprise financial and logistical components, as well as the troop demobilization and confinement processes. Those sources guaranteed that U.S. recognition of the Angolan Government is the first step toward a higher U.S. profile in the Angolan pacification process. Within this context, the United States is expected to support the creation of health, medical, and food care conditions at troop confinement points. The United States is also expected to supply technological equipment to deactivate mines in extensive areas, using computer-analyzed aerial photography to that end.

In the opinion of the sources approached by PUBLICO, the principal reason for the failure of the peace process and for the resumption of war in Angola was the fact that demobilization was not carried out by the established deadlines.

Concerning the UNITA radical wing, the U.S. position is to force it to accept its standing as an opposition party.

To that end, it must not receive any kind of support or encouragement to behave differently. Those sources noted that Savimbi no longer has friends in Washington. They added that the United States had changed its stand because the UNITA militarist wing has chosen the warpath yet again.

They also warned that, should the leader of the UNITA radical wing become even more radical and attempt to attack U.S. interests in Angola, notably oil installations, the United States will react by closing UNITA's offices in Washington, freezing its assets, and trying to persuade European allies to do the same. Those sources also say that, more discreetly, Washington would have (?agreed) to provide military information to the Angolan Government, including making satellite technology available to pinpoint the position (?of forces) and detail UNITA movements on the ground, thereby allowing Luanda to neutralize its opponent with relative ease.

Experts in the Clinton administration have often reiterated the need to move beyond recognition of the Angolan Government by providing support for the peace process. Those experts have backed change in U.S. policy toward Angola.

UNITA Denies Use of Mercenaries in Cabinda

MB0106152093 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] A source with the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola said today that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has no mercenaries serving in its army. The source denied that Zairian soldiers had been deployed on the border with Cabinda and were ready to intervene alongside UNITA forces. The source added that with such disinformation, Luanda is seeking to involve the United States in the Angolan military conflict in order to take advantage of the situation.

Asked if UNITA had troops on that border, our source categorically denied it. The source did not make any comments on the oil companies operating in Cabinda, although UNITA diplomatic sources said UNITA did not have a policy of attacking targets not involved in the war.

Government Issues Declaration on Humanitarian Aid

MB0106195893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] The Council of Ministers met in Luanda today under the chairmanship of the president of the Republic. Our correspondent Africano Neto reports from the Futungo de Belas palace.

[Neto] This evening the Government of Angola issued the following declaration on humanitarian aid to war victims:

The Government of the Republic of Angola, which met during the fourth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers, examined the worrying situation of war-displaced people, having concluded that there was a need to immediately adopt a program of humanitarian assistance to all people, regardless of the areas where they are found. Accordingly, the government decided to approve the program of emergency of assistance to the victims of war proposed by the United Nations with a view to minimizing the shortages facing the people affected by war and drought in the fields of food, health, hygiene, housing, education, logistics, and so on.

The government expresses its solidarity with the United Nations in its appeal to be launched in Geneva, Switzerland, on 3 June, and the international community, with a view to obtaining the necessary resources to lessen the suffering of the Angolan people who are victims of an unjust war.

The Government of Angola takes the opportunity to express its appreciation and gratitude to nongovernmental organizations for the praiseworthy role they are playing in supporting the people. The government is certain that such organizations will develop invaluable plans to implement the UN emergency program.

The Government of the Republic of Angola, aware of the importance of the UN emergency assistance program, formally pledges, before the international community, to respect and to guarantee the security of the UN personnel and all the people involved in implementing the operation. It also guarantees that the assistance will be distributed solely to the needy and will not take military advantage of the humanitarian assistance operations.

On the other hand, the government hopes that a similar stand will be adopted by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] so that the objectives of this program of great human importance will not once again be frustrated by irresponsible actions carried out by UNITA.

Cabinda Governor Fears 'Imminent' UNITA Attack

MB0106202993 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] The political and military situation in Cabinda Province is very worrisome. Right now, there are large concentrations and movements of National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops on the border with Zaire. Cabinda Province Governor Augusto da Silva Tomas says he is worried about an imminent attack on Cabinda.

[Begin Tomas recording] Information we possess speaks of the concentration of Zairian, mercenary, and UNITA forces in southern Cabinda. Nevertheless, the provincial government like the residents as a whole are deeply

committed to defending our people, national sovereignty, and the territorial integrity of the fatherland. Our stand fits within the framework of a national policy. [end recording]

Envoy Views UN Resolution Blaming UNITA for War

MB0206064393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Jun 93

[Statement by Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, Angolan ambassador to the United Nations, to Radio Angola by telephone from New York; on 1 June—recorded; first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] The UN Security Council has blamed the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] for the war currently besetting Angola. It has also extended the UN Angola Verification Mission-2's [UNAVEM-2] mandate for another 45 days, up to 15 July. That decision is included in UN Resolution 834/93, which was unanimously approved by the UN Security Council in New York last night. Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, Angolan ambassador to the United Nations, has explained the content of the UN Security Council resolution to Radio Angola:

[Mbinda] The resolution which was approved by the UN Security Council today, 1 June, endorsed a number of points contained in Resolution 834/93 on Angola, dated 1 June 1993. That resolution extends the UNAVEM-2 mandate for another 45 days, up to 15 July, in accordance with recommendations made by the UN secretary general. One important point in the resolution concerns the importance the resolution ascribes to the good offices of UNAVEM mediation and the (?Portuguese) representative in the United Nations with a view to placing the peace process back on track, seeking a cease-fire accord, and taking various steps toward the full implementation of the peace accords.

Another noteworthy point concerns the need for UN Security Council resolutions and the outcome of last year's democratic elections in Angola to be observed in full. Yet another important point concerns an express, powerful, and vigorous condemnation of UNITA for its armed operations and attacks, thereby stirring hostilities to levels which endanger the Angolan peace process. The UN Security Council resolution demands that UNITA stop such armed attacks immediately.

The resolution also mentions the fact that the government was willing to settle the conflict by peaceful means, in accordance with the terms of the peace accords [words indistinct] UN Security Council profoundly regrets that UNITA should have refused to sign the Abidjan Protocol but continued to occupy provinces and districts, instead. Within this context, the resolution demands that UNITA withdraw immediately from the positions it has occupied. It also reiterates that UNITA's occupation of various parts of Angolan territory is in serious violation

of the peace accords. In view of that, it believes it is solely responsible for the breakdown of the Abidjan peace talks.

UNITA Welcomes Possible Removal of Anstee

MB0206072393 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Jun 93

[Text] It is becoming increasingly clear that Dr. Margaret Anstee is to be replaced as UN special representative in the Angolan peace process. Former Mali Prime Minister Blandam Baye is her likely replacement.

Reliable sources say other figures in the Angolan peace process may soon know the same fate. Antonio Monteiro, the Portuguese representative in the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM], is one of those figures. Lisbon has not yet appointed his replacement, but Monteiro has lost much prestige in Angola. He has stained Portuguese mediation in the Angolan peace process.

Political analysts say Antonio Monteiro and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] must share the blame for the resumption of war in our country. This war follows the colonial war and the MPLA-PT is the legal front for colonialist, monopolist, and imperialist interests under cover of progress and internationalism. Antonio Monteiro is the ambassador implementing the colonial policies of Portuguese Prime Minister Professor Anibal Cavaco Silva's government.

Those political analysts say the initiative to have Dr. Antonio Monteiro removed from the mediation team is to be welcomed with a view to ending Angola's civil war. Those analysts also note the need for the MPLA-PT to keep in mind the interests of the peasants who are being ignored but who represent the majority of Angolan people.

Foreign Minister To Meet RSA's Botha in Namibia

MB0206074993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Jun 93

[Text] Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura is to leave Luanda today for Windhoek, the Namibian capital, where he will hold talks with Pik Botha, his South African counterpart, with a view to normalizing relations between the two countries.

This will be the first high level bilateral meeting since the resumption of war in Angola. It has been organized under the auspices of the Namibian minister of foreign affairs.

Ministers Council Meets, Discusses UNITA

MB0206081893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Jun 93

[Text] The Council of Ministers met in Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace yesterday. It approved a number of documents concerning the country's political, economic, social, and military affairs. That collegiate organ of the Angolan Government was also informed on the failed Abidjan peace talks.

General of the Army Joao de Matos, Angolan Armed Forces chief of General Staff, informed the Council of Ministers on the evolution of the military situation in the country and prospects for work in the defense sector, which is a source of concern at this stage.

Concerning the government's measures to overcome the prevailing situation, Council of Ministers Secretary Carlos Feijo said some are internal and others international. He added the government must rely on its own means, plus some aid and support, in order to deal with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] terrible war machine. With regard to the possibility that the government may eventually ask for the international community to provide help in terms of defense, he stressed that all hinges on the evolution of the political and military situation in the country.

The Council of Ministers also approved a number of documents and plans concerning the running of the country. The National Bank of Angola, BNA, already has its board of directors. The chairman is Generoso de Almeida. Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy [former Angolan foreign affairs minister] is one of the members in the BNA board of directors.

In order to reduce the food, health, hygiene, shelter, education, and logistical shortages faced by war- and drought-stricken people, the Council of Ministers approved an emergency program to provide support for war-affected people. The government has expressed its solidarity with the appeal the United Nations is to make to the international community in Geneva, Switzerland, tomorrow, for humanitarian aid to be given to the Angolan people, who are the victims of an unjust war.

The Council of Ministers also undertook to guarantee the security of UN personnel and all those involved in humanitarian aid operations, which must be channeled to war-stricken people only. It will not seek to secure any advantages from those operations and hopes UNITA will adopt a similar stance.

Malawi

Banda Urges Votes for Single Party System

MB2905170893 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] His Excellency the life president Ngwazi [paramount] Dr. Kamuzu Banda has expressed happiness that

people appreciate the way he has developed this country. The life president made the remarks today when he addressed a mass rally at Lisidungwi in Mwanza District. The life president noted that Mwanza was one of the neglected districts before he took over control of the government. He said that to reverse the situation he decided to develop the district by building a modern hospital and a secondary school. The life president said, because of this Mwanza District has been transformed. On the forthcoming national referendum, the life president appealed to people of Mwanza to vote for the continuation of the one-party system of government under the Malawi Congress Party. He expressed confidence that the people of Mwanza are for their Kamuzu and the Malawi Congress Party.

In his speech, the life president also thanked his people for working hard in the fields, which has resulted in good harvests this year. He, however, expressed concern over the destruction of the maize crop in some parts of Chikwawa and Nsanje Districts by locusts. Commenting on the crop situation countrywide, his excellency the life president said bumper yields are expected this year. The life president also appealed to his people to maintain peace and calm, law and order, saying contact and dialogue is the best way to settle differences. He advised Malawians not to molest people of other races, particularly ladies.

Opposition Urges Voting for Multipartyism

MB3005171293 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 30 May 93

[Text] In Blantyre, people of Ndonda have been urged to vote for change to multipartyism in the June 14 referendum. The call was made today by the district coordinator of the United Democratic Front, UDF, for Blantyre Mr. Nicholas Kachingwe, when he addressed a meeting at Ndonda Primary School. He said: in a multiparty system of government human rights are respected and that people are free to join any political party.

Mozambique

Ajello: UN Commissions To Resume Work 'Next Week'

MB2805144493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] The commissions established within the framework of the General Peace Accord in Mozambique are expected to resume their proceedings in Maputo next week. The commissions' proceedings have been interrupted for over three months following a boycott by Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] representatives. This was revealed in Maputo this morning by Aldo Ajello, representative of the UN secretary general in Mozambique. Aldo Ajello said the resumption of the commissions' proceedings is being preceded by meetings between the chief of the UN Operations in Mozambique

[Unomoz] and representatives from the government and Renamo in the commissions.

During his traditional Friday's news conference, Aldo Ajello told journalists that the new timetable of the Mozambican peace process is already ready and is currently being computerized. He said the new timetable will be submitted to the Mozambican Government and Renamo for approval at the level of the Supervision and Control Commission.

On the confinement of troops belonging to the government and Afonso Dhlakama's armed movement, the UN official said the process aimed at identifying confinement areas is still under way. He said of the 19 areas already identified, 13 have already been accepted by the Unomoz and almost all conditions have been created in six of them.

Aldo Ajello said the attacks along the Beira Corridor where Italian troops are stationed, cannot be viewed as a situation of insecurity in the region. He said the Unomoz was only notified of two incidents which took place at night. He assured that better patrols in the areas would be introduced.

On the reported existence of a military force of 2,000 men announced by Mariano Janeiro Bordina, deposed president of the Mozambique Federal Party, the representative of the UN secretary general said he had no comments to make because it was recent information. All the same, he said, as far as Unomoz is concerned, the thousands of men it has to disarm and demobilize are already enough.

On the continued deployment of Malawian troops along the Nacala Corridor, Aldo Ajello said the issue will be discussed soon within the framework of the commissions. He pointed out, however, that the troops could at any time leave for their country and they would immediately be replaced by Bangladesh troops.

On demining roads throughout the country, which is important so that people can return to their home areas and for humanitarian assistance, Ajello said the issue will be discussed within the framework of the Cease-Fire Commission soon.

Asked to comment on a recent statement by Raul Domingos that Renamo needs \$100 million to become a political party, the UN official said each party knows what to request and whom to ask. He said ironically: I want to have \$1 billion. He said the United Nations has already made available \$10 million.

It has also been announced that another Uruguayan soldier died of malaria at a hospital in Inhambane at midnight last Wednesday [26 May].

Commissions To Resume Meetings 3 Jun

MB0106064993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] The Supervision and Control Commission for the implementation of the General Peace Accord is to hold on 3 June its first meeting since the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] team abandoned the proceedings on allegations of logistical problems.

A UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] source has said that the Cease-Fire Commission and the commission for the formation of Mozambique's future single army will also meet this week, and added the Demobilization and Reintegration Commission is to meet next week.

UN's Ajello Meets Government, Renamo Delegations

MB3105190093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Aldo Ajello, UN special representative in Mozambique, today met separately with the government and a Mozambique National Resistance delegations in the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] of the peace accords. A source from the UN Operations in Mozambique revealed that the meeting served to present the new timetable of the peace process. The source added that representatives of countries which will participate in the formation of a single national army, notably Portugal, France, and Great Britain attended the meeting. The source noted that it has been definitely decided that the first meeting of the CSC will be held on 3 June. The Cease-Fire Commission and the Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces will also meet this week. The Reintegration Commission will meet next week.

President Returns From Tunisia 30 May

MB3005191993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 30 May 93

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano returned to Maputo this afternoon at the end of a three-day visit to Tunisia. In a communique issued at the end of the visit, Chissano and Zine Ben Ali agreed to convene the joint cooperation commission as soon as possible. They also decided to promote initiatives aimed at further strengthening existing cooperation between Mozambique and Tunisia.

The two statesmen reaffirmed their commitment to the principles and objectives of the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonalignment Movement.

In the same communique, Presidents Joaquim Chissano and Zine Ben Ali expressed their concern for the resumption of the war in Angola and called on the international community to put an end to this conflict and guarantee respect for the results of the elections held in September

last year. Also in Tunis, the Mozambican head of state received in audience PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Earlier, Chissano was in Libreville, Gabon, where he attended the Afro-American conference.

Negotiator Tells Assembly Elections Only in 1994

MB3105091193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] The Assembly of the Republic's sixth ordinary session proceedings have been continuing this morning. The Radio Mozambique team in Maputo's Fourth Congress Hall reports:

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] Discussions on the draft law on media time have not begun yet because the proceedings resumed with the presentation of a government report on the implementation of the General Peace Accord. Transport and Communications Minister Armando Guebuza, government representative in the Supervision and Control Commission for implementing the accord, presented the report.

Minister Armando Guebuza said that, in general terms, the situation in the country reflects an actual cessation in hostilities, but he added that it is premature to talk about (solid) peace. Guebuza said such peace rests on the fulfillment of several prerequisites, notably troop confinement and demobilization on both sides, as well as the formation of a single army.

Minister Guebuza said that, given that all causes for the war have not been fully addressed yet, it is only fair that people have doubts about how effective this peace is. He added that, precisely because of delays in the implementation of the peace process, elections will only be held in 1994, on an as yet undetermined date. The minister of transport and communications warned, though, that in objective terms such forecasts are still uncertain at this stage. He also disclosed that 18 houses and five vehicles have already been handed over to the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]. Each of those vehicles is allowed to put in 60 liters of gasoline every three days. The government spent more than 1 billion meticals between mid-October 1992 and April of this year.

At the moment, the deputies are discussing the government report. Their interventions have reflected a certain concern over delays in the implementation of the peace process. [end recording]

Assembly Deputies Assess Renamo Threat to Peace

MB3105135893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 31 May 93

[Report from Maputo's Fourth Congress Hall by Radio Mozambique reporter Edmundo Galiza Matos]

[Text] The possibility of war returning to Mozambique and having consequences even worse than those currently besetting Angola was one of the principal concerns voiced during heated discussions by the deputies in the Assembly of the Republic this morning after Transport and Communications Minister Armando Guebuza, who is also head of the government team to the Supervision and Control Commission for implementing the Rome Accords, presented a report on the peace process. That concern stems, first of all, from delays in the implementation of the provisions of the Rome Accords, thereby allowing the government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] forces to remain intact; from the fact that commissions provided for in terms of the accord have not begun operating yet; that both sides have been guilty of indecision and of failing to define matters; and due to the slowness in the process of having all UN operation mechanisms functioning in Mozambique, among other things.

Deputy Sergio Vieira noted that Renamo is hindering the free movement of people and goods throughout Mozambican territory and added this is in flagrant and shameful violation of the General Peace Accord. Vieira asked: If Renamo claims it waged war to end the pass-book system, why is it demanding virtually the same thing for visits to areas under its control? He urged the Mozambican Government to ask Amnesty International and other human rights organizations to visit Maringue and verify whether people's rights are being violated.

Deputy Sergio Vieira noted that Renamo cannot guarantee to anybody that it does not carry out executions in its areas or that people are being tried in accordance with the law. He added that this can be seen happening in the remainder of the country, but not on the other side. [sentence as heard]

Another deputy asked how one could believe in the Renamo leader's claim that he is not and will never be like Jonas Savimbi. He added that neither Dhlakama nor Savimbi allow other parties to make their political propaganda, whether it be in Maringue or in Jamba. That deputy added: That is shameful behavior.

Yet another deputy said the Mozambican people are faced with this sinister dilemma: Your purse or your life! He was referring to the fact that Renamo is linking its return to the working commissions to the satisfaction of its logistical requirements and the \$100 million it needs to become a political party.

Deputy Malangatana Valente asked: When will we be able to put up an art exhibition in Maringue?

Deputy Raimundo Pachinuapa also voiced concern about the fact that while government forces have been disarming and demobilizing, Renamo has not been doing so. He also expressed the belief that, should Dhlakama's movement suddenly decide to resume war, many people will be killed because of a lack of civilian defense forces. Deputy Pachinuapa, who currently resides in Cabo Delgado Province, said that Renamo

should not depend on interests alien to the nation's own. Instead, it should heed the expectations and interests of 16 million Mozambican people. Pachinuapa advised his colleagues and the government not to underestimate the importance of the remarks made by Mariano Janeiro Bordina, the deposed president of the Mozambique Federal Party, that he has 2,000 armed men ready to begin a new war. He noted a similar mistake was made in regard to Renamo shortly after independence. Pachinuapa added: Bordina is not mad and he is not even lying. He expressed the belief that war had not resumed only because the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party has not been responding to the acts of provocation and intimidation Renamo and other political forces have been committing in relation to Mozambican society at large.

Demobilized Soldiers Demand Unpaid Salaries

MB0106185593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] A demobilized government soldier was wounded when more than 500 demobilized soldiers staged a demonstration at the Gurue District headquarters in Zambezia Province, demanding payment of salaries in arrears. He was wounded when police shot in the air to maintain order. This was revealed by Radio Mozambique in Quelimane.

The police released the district military commander and a team from the Finance Ministry, which is currently in Gurue to deal with the problem of salaries. The commander and the team had been detained by the demobilized soldiers. The Gurue district administrator held a meeting with the mutineers today to resolve the issue.

Namibia

Nujoma To Visit U.S., Meet Clinton 16 Jun

MB2105142393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1033 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Windhoek May 21 SAPA—President Sam Nujoma of Namibia has been invited to meet U.S. President Bill Clinton on June 16, making him the first African head of state to be received in the White House by the new administration.

The U.S. Embassy in Windhoek said the meeting underscored Mr. Clinton's commitment to support democracy throughout Africa.

The two leaders were expected to discuss developments in southern Africa, including Angola and progress towards democracy in South Africa.

U.S. authorities have relaxed visa requirements for Namibian business travellers and tourists, according to the Namibian Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Namibians visiting the U.S. can now receive five-year multiple-entry visas at U.S. diplomatic and consular missions throughout the world.

Namibia was the first country in southern Africa to be afforded this privilege, the ministry said.

Visa requirements for American visitors to Namibia were abolished in 1990.

Finance Minister Presents Budget 27 May

MB2805120693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1657 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Windhoek May 27 SAPA—Finance Minister Gert Hanekom surprised Namibia by cutting general sales tax [GST] by three percent and reducing company and income tax in his conservative R[and]3.366-billion budget posted on Thursday [27 May].

However, he announced a new hard-hitting selective sales duty on non-necessities which would be levied at the point of wholesale, import or manufacture. Economists said this would be inflationary.

Company tax and the top tax rate for individuals was reduced two points to 38 percent, retrospective to 1 March 1993, though fringe benefit taxes were radically increased. Hanekom said special manufacturing incentives announced last month could cut tax to zero for some companies.

Parastatals' tax exemptions were removed and new market-related livestock values introduced for farmers.

Hanekom said total revenue for 1993/94 was expected to be R3.009-billion, up 3.7 percent from last year, leaving a R357-million deficit, about 4.5 percent of total gross national product compared to 5.7 percent last year.

Current expenditure accounted for R2,735-million of total expenditure, down R96-million from last year, and capital expenditure was down R136-million at R533-million.

Statutory expenditure would total R98-million.

Increased revenue was expected from sales tax, transfer and stamp duties, the fuel levy and tax payable by mines, but a drop in income was due from diamond mines' tax and profit and export duties.

From July 1, spirits, wine, cigarettes, televisions and video recorders, clocks and watches, cosmetics and jewelry would be subject to 15 percent sales duty in addition to GST.

A 10 percent sales duty would apply to beer, films, camping equipment, office equipment, domestic electrical equipment, lawn mowers and sound recording and reproduction equipment, Hanekom said.

A number of items were exempt from sales duty, including liquid fuels, goods used directly in the mining

and manufacturing process, fresh fruit and vegetables, meat and fish, maize-meal, medicine and used items.

Clothing, footwear, furniture, stationery, building materials and other items not exempt or subject to a ten or 15 percent duty would be subject to five percent sales duty.

R62-million was allocated to drought relief through the Agriculture and Water Affairs Ministries.

Hanekom said it was the most difficult budget since independence in 1990, due to one of the longest and deepest global economic recessions this century, which had a profound effect on export-oriented countries like Namibia.

He predicted 1993 would produce negative economic growth, with declining tax revenues and increasing pressure on government expenditure.

The situation in southern Africa was aggravated by political upheaval and violence in SA, which was holding much investment at bay.

Departments with the biggest share of total current expenditure were again education and culture, with R780-million or 28.5 percent, and health and social services with R440-million or 16 percent.

Hanekom said premiums on education policies would in future be tax-deductible, but to prevent abuse the proceeds would be taxable unless proof was offered that the money was spent on education.

Hanekom adopted the South African taxation system for long term insurers, making income from retirement funds exempt, with individual life policies subject to 30 percent tax and company-owned policies 40 percent.

A two-year moratorium on stamp and transfer duty was introduced for the transfer of property or shares in order to facilitate the streamlining of company structures and the listing of controlling companies on the Namibian stock exchange.

Against a background of global and regional recession and drought, Namibia's GDP growth declined in real terms from 3.8 percent in 1991 to 3.5 percent in 1992, Hanekom said.

The economy had however expanded in real terms by almost eight percent, with the exception of uranium mining where considerable production losses were registered.

Consumer price inflation reached an all time high of 20.5 percent in April 1992, but declined steadily to 8.7 percent in March this year.

Hanekom said discipline, restraint and prudence had been the watchwords for this year's budget, with a shift towards fiscal discipline.

He said he had urged visiting South African industrialists, who had told him they could no longer cope with SA's uncertainties, to take a serious look at Namibia.

A downturn in diamond mining was predicted, with real output rates expected to drop 21 percent. Namibian living standards were expected to drop 4.8 percent.

However, a notable improvement was expected from 1994, with anticipated recovery in diamonds and uranium and gradually increasing fishing and fish processing activities promoting 4.5 percent increase in GDP per capital.

Hanekom said government expenditure as a percentage of GNP in the forthcoming year was 42.5 percent, compared to 47.9 percent last year.

A deficit of R10.2 million from current expenditure against own income last year had been turned to a R181.8-million surplus which would be used to finance capital expenditure.

Government To Repatriate Teachers From Cuba

MB3105132793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1159 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Windhoek May 31 SAPA—Namibia will be repatriating the 325 teachers and students from Cuba's Hendrik Witbooi School at a cost estimated at R[and]1,450,000, the Cabinet announced on Monday [31 May]. Funds would be provided by the Education and Culture Ministry. Cabinet said both the Education and Foreign Affairs Ministries should approach United Nations agencies and church groups to solicit financial assistance for the repatriation.

Swaziland

Secretary to Cabinet, Civil Service Head Named

MB0106145693 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Jun 93 p 1

[Report by Gordon Mbuli: "Fakudze Appointed Cabinet Secretary"]

[Text] Auditor General, Mr. Andreas Fakudze has been appointed Secretary to Cabinet and Head of the Civil Service.

The appointment of Mr. Fakudze, a long-serving civil servant who has risen from the ranks of accountant to becoming the most senior government executive was announced in Mbabane yesterday.

His appointment was announced yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini. It is with effect from today.

In a brief statement, Mr. Dlamini said: "I have it in my duty to announce for the information of the public that it has pleased His Majesty King Mswati III to appoint

Mr. Andreas Fakudze as Secretary to Cabinet and Head of the Civil Service with effect from June 1 1993."

Mr. Fakudze is taking over a post left vacant by retired Mr. Alpheus Shabangu.

Mr. Shabangu's retirement was effective from the end of April this year.

Since he left office for leave, the Principal Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office Reverend Percy Mngomezulu was acting.

Mr. Fakudze has served as Accountant General, later promoted to become Principal Secretary for Labour and Public Service.

From labour, he was transferred to become Principal Secretary for Finance, a post he held until he was transferred to become Auditor General in 1990.

He filled a post that was left by retired Auditor General, Mr. Gwece Dlamini.

The appointment of Mr. Fakudze into the new post has quashed speculation that Mr. Shabangu was to be recalled to the post, as earlier indicated by the Prime Minister.

PTA Secretary General Calls on Prime Minister

MB2905195393 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] The secretary general of the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] for eastern and southern African states, Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika, says membership of this organization has risen from 19 to 21. This follows admission of Seychelles and Madagascar this month.

Dr. Mutharika announced this when he met the prime minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini, in Mbabane today. He further disclosed that ministers from Uganda, Burundi, Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania and Mozambique will meet next week to discuss whether a merger of his organization and the Southern African Development Community, SADC, would be beneficial. The meeting will be held in Botswana with Botswana, Tanzania and Mozambique representing SADC, while the others represent the Preferential Trade Area. Dr. Mutharika expressed the hope that Eritrea will soon join PTA and be followed by Zaire, Botswana and South Africa.

In response Mr. Dlamini said he was impressed by the progress being made by the PTA Secretariat in Lusaka, saying in his view, that the 21-member organization has a positive future in that soon its intended target of a common market for all its members will be reached.

Zambia

Defense Minister Warns Against UNITA Attacks

MB0106122993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 1 Jun 93

[From the "Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel" program]

[Text] Zambian Defense Minister Ben Mwila has reiterated his government is determined to respond to any National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] attempt to attack any part of Zambian territory on the border with Angola.

Speaking to Lusaka-based media on 30 May, Defense Minister Mwila said Zambia will not hesitate to take the necessary measures should Zambian territory be the target for any attack by the UNITA radical wing.

Trade Union on 'Controversial' Salary Increase

MB0106073493 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, ZCTU, president, Paxon Chamenda, has condemned the government for awarding the controversial (?package) of salary increase without consulting the Public Service Union. Mr. Chamenda, who was commenting on the strike by civil servants in some towns, said (?the) union took the view of the ZCTU that there should be meaningful consultations between the labor movement and (?the government) [words indistinct] calls by the government [words indistinct] noting the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] [words indistinct] as a movement [words indistinct].

Zimbabwe

Maize Meal Price Increased by 50 Percent

MB0206085893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2338 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] Harare June 1 SAPA—The price of Zimbabwe's staple food, maize meal, increased more than 50 percent on Tuesday [1 June] as President Robert Mugabe's government ended a decades-old subsidy intended to keep down the cost of living and lifted state price controls to allow milling companies to set their own prices.

Millers' Association Chairman Keith Watt said millers would sell a 50kg bag of maize meal for R[rand]38.50, up from R24.99.

The retail price is expected to be higher.

The move is a gamble by the Zimbabwean Government which is risking growing public discontent with the ruling ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] (PF [Patriotic Front]) party over the declining economy and unemployment, while trying to slash government spending that is the main cause of inflation of nearly 40 percent.

Last week Commerce and Industry Minister Chris Ushewokunze said the subsidy, which cost the government R400 million a year, and price controls would end.

The Zimbabwean government was also under pressure from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to end the subsidy introduced by the then Rhodesian government of Ian Smith.

The Grain Marketing Board, a parastatal company with a near monopoly on trade in cereals, has been charging millers R502 for a [metric] ton of white maize—but the millers paid only R252, with the balance made up by the subsidy.

National Foods, the biggest of the milling companies and an Anglo American Corporation subsidiary, said it expected demand for maize meal to drop sharply because of the higher price.

Government Approves ZESA Plans on Power Supply

MB3005173593 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 30 May 93

[Text] The Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority, ZESA, says that Zimbabwe will need about 317 million American dollars to increase its power supply and to avert a shortage which could cripple the country's industry. A ZESA spokesman said that the demand for power in Zimbabwe was growing at a rate of between two- five percent a year and that present supplies would be inadequate by 1995. The spokesman said that the government had approved plans proposed by ZESA to replace obsolete generators at the Kariba hydro- electric power station and to import electricity from neighboring Mozambique and South Africa.

Burkina Faso

DPRK Vice President on Purpose of Visit

AB2805140093 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] DPRK Vice President Yi Chong-ok, who arrived in Ouagadougou this morning for a four-day visit, was received by Prime Minister Youssouf Ouedraogo this afternoon. After the meeting, he disclosed to newsmen the purpose of his call on the prime minister. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Yi recording in Korean fading into French translation] We discussed bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation. I am visiting Burkina Faso as a special emissary of Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader and DPRK president. Today, our bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation are being developed and strengthened smoothly, because they are based on exceptionally personal bonds between the great leader and President Blaise Compaore. I conveyed a message of friendship from our great leader, our dear leader, and our people to the Burkinabe leader and people. [end recording]

Cote d'Ivoire

Editorial Views Collapse of Angolan Peace Talks

AB2705221793 Abidjan NOTRE TEMPS in French 26 May 93 p 3

[Diegou Bailly editorial on the failure of the Abidjan peace talks on Angola]

[Text] At the opening ceremony in Abidjan of the peace conference on Angola, we then wrote: "What can be expected from the Abidjan summit? A miracle. A miracle that will urge Jonas Savimbi to give up his ambitions on taking power in Angola (...) Even if the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] agreed to a definitive cease-fire, what will be proposed to him to compensate for his political ambitions? A second round of presidential elections? This will be like going to the slaughterhouse because he knows he will never win the elections. In a word, there is, at the present time, only one alternative for Jonas Savimbi: to continue the war or to fall in oblivion and that would mean death for a politician." (NOTRE TEMPS No. 102 of 15 April 1993).

Indeed. We know since 22 May that the miracle did not take place in Abidjan, the UNITA leader having—as we predicted—refused to sign the final agreement. This, of course, postpones the hope for peace in Angola. Nonetheless, it could also be said that the Abidjan summit was positive at least on one point. It had enabled the Ivorian head of state and some western countries to know the true nature and real intentions of Jonas Savimbi.

President Houphouet-Boigny, who secretly wanted so much to offer peace to the Angolan people, was disappointed by his friend Savimbi's intransigence before leaving for Paris to attend the award ceremony for the international peace prize he sponsors. That is why, President Houphouet-Boigny is taking the collapse of the Abidjan peace talks as a personal failure. This is especially true as he had hoped to be luckier than the Nigerians, commissioned (by the West) to find a solution to the Sudanese conflict.

Today, everybody—President Houphouet-Boigny, the United States of America, South Africa, etc.—knows that there is no longer anything to be expected from Jonas Savimbi. That is why the Clinton Administration has finally decided to recognize the Luanda government. This beautiful American gesture has tolled the knell for the unbounded ambition of Jonas Savimbi who, for a long time, will blame himself for not understanding quickly enough that he had become a useless pawn for the West after the end of the Cold War and the disappearance of the "red peril."

It goes without saying that after the United States, South Africa will follow suit and normalize its relations with the Dos Santos government. However, it will be difficult for the leader of Huambo to count on, like in the past, the support of the Zairian head of state, who is also estranged by the Americans and too concerned with his own problems.

Cornered and having lost his last illusions on his access to power, Jonas Savimbi will play his trump card in waging war. But for how long? The only way is to continue to exploit, for his own benefit, the resources of the provinces occupied by his army. It is certain that the UNITA leader no longer represents much on the international scene. The question is how to convince his own partisans on the national level since Jonas Savimbi has incited "racial" hatred in them (in blacks against mixed race people) to better quench his thirst for power and wealth.

In fact, for many black Angolans, the Luanda government is the symbol of the domination of the mixed race over Angola after that of the white Portuguese colonists. Therefore, Savimbi's struggle is also based on some "cultural" demands and a quest for identity. How then in these conditions will it be possible to recreate the Angolan nation by putting on the same footing blacks and mixed race people after Savimbi's downfall? That is the question.

Ghana

SPLA Leader John Garang Begins Visit

AB3105134593 Dakar PANA in English 1034 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Accra, 31 May (GNA/PANA)—The leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), John Garang,

arrived in Accra late Sunday [30 May] at the start of a three-day visit during which he is expected to meet Ghana's president, Jerry Rawlings.

Garang flew in from Abuja, Nigeria. He told reporters that he would update Rawlings and government leaders on the recent abortive peace talks in Nigeria between his movement and the Sudanese Government. The talks ended without agreement because of wide differences between the various factions.

Garang said his movement was fighting the government so for the establishment of a new Sudan based on a new political dispensation irrespective of sex, religion and race. He said that the fact that the SPLA was continuing to fight was an indication that our people value freedom and will continue to fight for it, whatever the circumstances. Garang said he was confident that his movement would soon make peace with the Khartoum government. The SPLA, he said, had proclaimed a demilitarised zone in Sudan to serve as a safe haven for civilians whom the SPLA had encouraged to farm.

Documents on Togolese Crisis, Refugees Given to UN

AB2905115093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] Ghana has presented two documents detailing the history of the current political crisis in Togo and the resultant refugee situation to the secretary general of the United Nations and the undersecretary general for humanitarian affairs in New York. The documents were presented to the two top UN officials by Ghana's permanent representative at the UN, Professor Kofi Awoonor, on the instruction of the foreign minister, Dr. Obed Asamoah.

The first document to Dr. Butrus-Ghali provided full details of the Togo crisis, including the history of the democratization process in that country and the various incidents that had accompanied it. It highlighted the systematic program of assassinations and massacres which, in the words of Dr. Obed Asamoah, amounted to ethnic cleansing. The document drew the secretary general's attention to the recent spate of killings of Togolese and some Ghanaians, the regular firing into Ghanaian territory, provocative tamperings with boundary demarcations between Ghana and Togo by the Togolese authorities, and the January 24 massacre of many Togolese in Lome in the full view of the German minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Helmut Schaeffer, and the then minister for cooperation, Mr. Marcel Debarge.

Ghana also set out in the document the various mediation efforts she had made and gave a full account of the many Togolese delegations that had called in recent months on Ghanaian authorities. It also presented to the secretary general a full statement refuting the false accusations by the Togolese authorities of Ghana's involvement in the crisis, and urged Dr. Butrus-Ghali to use his

good offices to help the Togolese people attain their democratic goals, national peace, and stability.

Guinea

Former Sole Party Returns to Political Scene

AB3105175593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 30 May 93

[Excerpt] The former Guinean sole party is back in full force on the political scene. The Democratic Party of Guinea-African Democratic Rally [PDG-RDA] condemned on state television what it termed nine years of military adventurism and called for the establishment of a national conference to review Guinea's 35 years of political leadership. Former President Ahmed Sekou Toure's portrait has even reappeared on television. Ben Daouda Sylla is in Conakry and has the details:

[Begin recording] [Sylla] About 15 PDG-RDA activists, dressed in white, appeared on state television with a huge portrait of former President Ahmed Sekou Toure's behind them. General Conte's regime was no match for them. The government is being accused creating difficulties during its nine years of political and military adventurism. Underhanded dealings, which have become the government's system, have led to misery, unemployment, and the neglect of qualified people. Selfish interests have also destroyed the social fiber. Above all, the PDG-RDA's second in command, Momoh Bangoura, deplores the fact that the OAU's 30th anniversary was celebrated without any mention of former President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

[Bangoura] Celebrating OAU's 30th anniversary today without paying tribute to its eminent founders, including President Sekou Toure, may he rest in peace, is politically and morally embarrassing in view of our history. Guinea has now lost the prestige it once enjoyed at the Council of Nations.

[Sylla] The PDG-RDA, in a surprise move, has called for a national conference to clarify certain matters before a transition government or a national electoral commission is formed to monitor the confused transition period and future elections. The government has so far not reacted to this. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Government Arrests ULIMO Members, Supporters

AB3005104693 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] More than 500 supporters and members of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] have been arrested by the Guinean Government. According to an Information Ministry release quoting the Intelligence Force, the arrests come in the wake of growing tension between the Guinean Government and opposition groups in that country. The force

says the Guinean Government is taking preventive measures to halt the ULIMO opposition group's plan to destabilize the country. The force says the Guinean Government is now convinced that ULIMO is part of a plan to overthrow the government of President Lansana Conte.

Opposition Responsible for 25 May Incidents

AB2805120093 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 0645 GMT 28 May 93

[Excerpts] In view of the OAU's 30th anniversary ceremonies on 25 May, the regular session of the Council of Ministers took place yesterday under the chairmanship of the head of state, General Lansana Conte. [passage omitted]

At the beginning of the meeting, the interior minister acting for the minister of foreign affairs, who is on a mission, took stock of the current national, African, and international situation. He gave detailed information on the incidents that occurred after the unauthorized march staged by some political parties on 25 May, which resulted in one death, 45 injured, and heavy loss of property in Conakry. He also briefed the Cabinet at length on the fire at a store in Madina District, which was caused by a short-circuit in the night of 26 May. This fire was interpreted by some people as arson, and thus caused further incidents in our capital.

Preliminary investigations revealed that some political party leaders brought support activists into Conakry from the interior of the country. Those citizens were then paid to ransack shops and stalls in the disguise of supporters of the government camp. Their objective was to cause interethnic disturbances to discredit the government. The Council of Ministers condemned such vicious and criminal practices by those political leaders who are seeking at all costs to cause civil war, the consequences of which are unpredictable for our country.

The government, therefore, called on the conscience of all citizens to foil those Machiavellian plans to enable the democratic process initiated by the Second Republic to continue normally until the elections. In any event, the Council of Ministers held the organizers of those unauthorized demonstrations responsible for the damage, and said they must be tried for their acts. [passage omitted]

Guinea-Bissau

PRD Opposition Leader Confined to Mental Hospital

AB2905082593 Dakar PANA in French 1134 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Bissau, 27 May (ANG/PANA)—Guinea-Bissau's opposition leader, charged with involvement in the 17 March abortive coup, is currently confined to a psychiatric hospital where he might undergo mental checks on 27 May.

Mr. Joao da Costa, leader of the Party for Renovation and Development [PRD] who has been under arrest for two months, is considered by the Bissau authorities as mentally ill.

His lawyer considers this confinement measure as a maneuver aimed at eliminating his client from the upcoming presidential election race whose date has not yet been fixed.

According to Mr. Pinto Pereira, the government is trying to subject his client to a psychiatric examination although he does not present any signs of mental derangement.

Mr. Pereira pointed out at a news conference in Bissau that Mr. Joao da Costa had been forcefully transferred from an Interior Ministry prison to the military hospital and, 48 hours later, to the Bra Rehabilitation Center where he is currently confined.

Mr. Joao da Costa might undergo a mental test on 27 May on the orders of the Supreme Court.

A PRD communique issued on 26 May in Bissau asserted that its leader's mental health is excellent and added that he spent 15 days without any need for medical care and that he granted interviews to foreign press agencies.

According to the opposition leader's lawyer, subjecting his client to a mental examination aims at delaying his upcoming trial.

For its part, the PRD concluded its communique by stating that a falsified medical report might be produced on the orders of the government to attest that its leader was mentally unbalanced.

Liberia

NPFL Claims Lost Territories, Not Monrovia

AB3005101693 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] The NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] said it has no intention of capturing Monrovia, as alleged by the Monrovia group and reported in the international media. President Taylor said forces of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] are presently regaining its territories which were forcibly taken by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. He said the NPRA government desires peace and will not indulge in any act that could delay the peace process. He said forces of the NPFL have no instructions to attack Monrovia. The president also made mention of the military capabilities of the NPFL and said such capabilities were only be put into use in self-defense, and repeated that military victory in the Liberia crisis can never be obtainable.

Over 200 Killed in NPFL Fasama Raid*AB0106120093 Paris AFP in English 2356 GMT
31 May 93*

[Excerpt] Monrovia, May 31 (AFP)—Liberia's rebel National Patriotic Front (NPFL) has killed more than 200 people, mainly civilians, in a raid on the town of Fasama, 160 kilometres (100 miles) north of here, witnesses said. People fleeing the region, who arrived in Monrovia over the weekend, said NPFL forces gathered at Bella Yella south of Fasama before launching the attack on May 23, "killing anyone they could find." The rebels broke through the defensive lines of the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO), a rival armed faction, the witnesses said.

The defence minister in the Liberian Interim Government, Arthur Dennis, meanwhile Monday [31 May] said 13 suspects had recently been arrested as the NPFL made several attempts to infiltrate the capital. [passage omitted]

Monrovia Group Reportedly Evicted From Hotel*AB0106220093 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900
GMT 1 Jun 93*

[Text] In the wake of this week's eviction of all officials of the Monrovia group from the Ducor Hotel for failure to pay rent, security forces of the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] Government are warning the head of the Monrovia group, Professor Amos Sawyer, against any attempt to reside at the so-called Congo Town residence. According to a release from the Ministry of Information, NPRA security forces are maintaining that Congo Town is still one of the areas earlier controlled by the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] and still belongs to the NPFL. They warned that if Sawyer moves to that area, he will meet the consequences.

As of Monday [31 May], officials of the Sawyer group were evicted from the Ducor hotel for their failure to pay their rent. An Information Ministry release quoted the Ministry as saying Sawyer officials, who have now turned the Ducor Hotel into a bar and were trying to sustain themselves because of financial difficulties, are complaining heavily of harassment from the Black Berets. The Sawyer spokesman of state, Joseph Guannu, who is also chairman of the Ducor board of directors, who himself has not paid a rent since 1990, said despite the plea by Sawyer officials to remain in Ducor, [words indistinct] all of them will be evicted without mercy, saying [words indistinct] to move voluntarily [words indistinct] Black Berets were ready to evict them all out of the [word indistinct] House.

Sawyer Regime Begins Clampdown on Press*AB3005123593 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700
GMT 30 May 93*

[Text] The Amos Sawyer puppet regime in Monrovia has begun a clampdown on the press regarding the reporting

of successful means by NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] forces in redeeming lost territories. Amos Sawyer, through his justice minister Philip Banks, has issued new restrictions on press reporting of events on ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field operations in the country. Amos Sawyer has instructed his justice minister to issue an order of arrest for any journalist reporting about ECOMOG's war against Liberia.

A Monrovia BBC stringer, Lance Allison was called in on Friday [28 May] by Sawyer's justice officials and threatened that he could be killed if he continues the kind of reporting [word indistinct] about ECOMOG.

The Monrovia Press Union is said to be affected by this directive and has called on its members to a meeting ordering them to abide by Sawyer's directive.

The Press Union in Greater Liberia has condemned the new restrictions on press freedom issued by the Sawyer group, and the Press Union in Gbarnga is urging its members in Monrovia to disobey Sawyer's orders restricting press freedom in that city.

Niger**Government, Tuareg Rebels To Resume Talks***AB0106152593 Paris AFP in French 1148 GMT
1 Jun 93*

[Text] Paris, 1 Jun (AFP)—The French Foreign Ministry today announced the resumption of talks in Paris between representatives of the Niger Government and the Tuareg rebels of the Front for the Liberation of Air and Azaouak—the armed wing of the rebellion.

"In a spirit of appeasement, and in order to enable the talks to proceed in a constructive atmosphere, the Niger Government has initiated the release of all detained persons who were arrested in connection with the rebellion," Mrs. Catherine Colonna, the Ministry's deputy spokeswoman, disclosed. "France is pleased with the significant gesture made by the Niger Government and hopes that it will enable the two delegations to shortly reach a new truce," she added.

An "indefinite" truce was signed between the two sides a couple of months ago. For many months now, secret negotiations have been taking place between the Niger Government and the rebels to find a political solution to the Tuareg problem.

Nigeria**President Dismisses Pessimistic Fears About Country***AB3005163693 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 2100 GMT 29 May 93*

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has dismissed fears by pessimists that the country might disintegrate. He

said in Abuja yesterday [28 May] that Nigeria would not follow the path of former Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Union, all of which have disintegrated.

The president, who was addressing a five-member delegation of a group known as the Committee of Elder Statesmen, maintained that Nigeria would remain on the course of federalism which he described as a system of government that allowed for divergent opinions.

The leader of the team, Mr. S.D. Koku, said their mission was to present the government their stand on the state of the nation.

Weeklies on Recent NPFL Attack Against ECOMOG

AB3105143593 *Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English* 1030 GMT 30 May 93

[From the press review]

[Text] Three of the news weeklies write on the recent attack by Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] forces on the stronghold of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. TELL magazine says ECOMOG's introduction of a corridor of tranquility in Liberia to ensure the delivery of relief materials across the battle line to Liberians in the Taylor-held enclave has sparked off a wide range of resentment. TELL says this may have provoked last week's attack against ECOMOG by the NPFL.

NEWSWATCH sees the attack as a rude jolt to ECOMOG and a clear indication that the rebels are still alive and kicking. AFRICAN CONCORD says despite ECOMOG's claims of success, Charles Taylor's NPFL is still coming hard and strong. The magazine accuses the NPFL of paying lip service to peace initiatives, while actually pressing ahead with its war plans.

ECOWAS More 'Result-Oriented' With New Treaty

AB2905083893 *Lagos NTA Television Network in English* 2000 GMT 26 May 93

[Excerpts] The executive secretary of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Dr. Abass Bundu, says the community has come up with a revised treaty which seeks to make it more dynamic and result-oriented. Dr. Bundu told newsmen today that the revised treaty, which is more far reaching than the original document signed 18 years ago, will be ratified by the heads of state and government of member countries when they meet in July.

He said it has made provisions for an ECOWAS parliament and economic and social council and an appropriate mechanism to handle disputes among member states. Dr. Bundu said ECOWAS is celebrating its 18 years of existence and plans to make the 28th of May,

which is this Friday, an ECOWAS day. This year's celebration has the theme democracy and regional integration. [passage omitted]

Dr. Bundu explained further that the community is looking into the possibility of having a single currency by the year 2000 and new ways of generating revenue. He, however, confessed that the community's record on the implementation of some its programs has not been impressive.

NEC Chairman Comments on 12 Jun Elections

AB3005163093 *Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English* 1030 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] The chairman of Nigeria's National Electoral Commission, NEC, Professor Humphrey Nwosu, has given the assurance that the presidential election scheduled for 12 June would be hitch-free.

Prof. Nwosu, who has been answering questions on a radio program in Lagos, announced that a total of 110,466 polling stations would be used in 6,127 wards throughout the country. He said counting of votes in each polling station would be done in the presence of the voters whom he encouraged wait behind for the purpose.

The NEC chairman warned that no media house had the authority to publish any result which had not been officially released by the commission. He said that only the presiding officer had the right to announce the result of a particular polling station to satisfy the curiosity of the people there.

Prof. Nwosu said, however, that the responsibility for the announcing of the final result rested squarely on the shoulders of the chief electoral officer of the federation.

Fuel Situation Said Reaching 'Crisis Point'

AB0106215593 *Lagos NTA Television Network in English* 2000 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Excerpts] The fuel situation in Lagos is said to have reached a crisis point. There were only a few private and commercial vehicles on the roads. Queues at most petrol stations stretched for almost a kilometer causing traffic jams and, in some cases, blocking the entire road. At one petrol station on Lagos Island, one of the attendants said that fuel had been sold up till early this morning and that the station's supply had been exhausted. [passage omitted]

The fuel crisis, which began three days ago, was due to the strike by tanker drivers protesting the death of one of their colleagues said to have been killed by a cow from the cattle market close to the Apapa fuel depot. Reports say the Tanker Drivers' Association had for some time now been calling for the relocation of the cattle market on the grounds that it posed a grave danger to their members.

Senegal**Zairian Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives, Comments***AB2905190893 Dakar Radio Senegal in French 2200 GMT 28 May 93*

[Text] Etienne Tshisekedi's deputy minister of external relations is currently on a visit to our country to explain the prevailing situation in Zaire. Mr. Christian Badibangui, who was received by the head of state, had this to say after the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Badibangui] This problem concerns everyone. Senegal is the bedrock, the cradle of Black-African culture. Senegal has no right to forsake Zaire. Furthermore, you know that Senegal displayed great wisdom when it assumed the OAU chairmanship. Hence, we thought it best to advise everyone that if the African community allows the Zairian situation to deteriorate, then it might ruin all the African countries that have embarked on the path of democracy.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you not believe that the solution should come first from Zairians themselves?

[Badibangui] Madam, I think you are perfectly aware that two years ago His Excellency Abdou Diouf and counselor Abdoulaye Wade visited Zaire, and that Zairians sat at the negotiating table. There have been several such roundtable conferences back home. If such conferences do not succeed, it is because we do not take the time and do not have the courage to uphold principles and legality. A country cannot be operated like a district grocery. Countries are operated on the basis of principles, rules, and laws. [end recording]

Mr. Badibangui went on to recall the 18-month national conference that took place in his country. He advocated compliance with the decisions of this conference:

[Begin Badibangui recording] You make political analyses. You know who infringed on all those rules and laws. We do not think that any man of goodwill and good intentions, who is genuinely committed to peace and justice, can embark on the path of monolithism. Today, we think the Zairian opposition, the legal and legitimate transition government, has accepted the Zairian [as heard] mediation, even though it was proposed by a single camp—that is, the Zairian head of state. We agree with this, but want all men and governments genuinely committed to justice and peace to have an institutional framework established by the Sovereign National Conference in Zaire and to have all mediation efforts worked into the scheme already defined by that conference, by the institutions put in place by the conference. One cannot say whether the OAU will succeed or not. We will give the OAU all chances for success. Why should we not? [end recording]

Sierra Leone**Court Orders 'Winding Up' of BCCI Investigation***AB2905073893 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 28 May 93*

[Text] A Freetown high court has given a ruling ordering the winding up of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, BCCI, and appointed Messrs. Raymond Davis and Nathan Thomas as co-liquidators. The petition was presented to the high court by the Bank of Sierra Leone on April 26. It was heard by Justice S.A. Adomusu on May 18 and the ruling ordering the winding up was given on May 25, SLENA reports.

Government Recognizes Eritrea*AB2705212693 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000 GMT 26 May 93*

[Text] Sierra Leone has recognized the new state of Eritrea following a recent overwhelming vote in a national referendum in favor of independence from Ethiopia. A statement from the Government of Sierra Leone on the recognition of the new state of Eritrea reads: In a recent referendum on the question of self-determination for their territory, the people of Eritrea voted overwhelmingly in favor of independence thereby finally achieving their bid for sovereignty after a long struggle and much sacrifices in the face of an adverse situation. Based on our adherence to the principles of both the UN Charter and the Charter of the OAU, Sierra Leone warmly welcomes Eritrea to the community of nations and in recognizing her sovereignty and independence, congratulates and wishes the people and Government of Eritrea well. We look forward to welcoming this new nation to the United Nations organization, the OAU and all the (?multinational) political and economic bodies. We also look forward to close bilateral relations between our two countries and governments in the future.

Nigerian Envoy: Continued Support To End War*AB2805180393 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 27 May 93*

[Text] The Nigerian high commissioner to Sierra Leone, Alhaji M.C. Abubakar, has assured the people of Bo that Nigeria will continue to support NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] with personnel and other logistics to end the rebel war. The Nigerian high commissioner, who was on a week-long visit to the South and Eastern Regions, said the bloodless NPRC revolution was a God-given one and described the NPRC's one-year rule as encouraging. In his remarks, the senior district officer, Bo, Mr. E.S.A. Sow expressed gratitude to the Nigerian Government for their brotherly assistance to Sierra Leone and hoped the warm relationship between the two countries would continue to grow. The envoy, who was accompanied by his deputy, Mr. Joe Keshie, visited the brigade headquarters in Bo, where he was met

by brigade commander, Colonel J.B. Jonni, who praised the Nigerian Government for their assistance to this country.

Alhaji Abubakar also visited the 66th Mechanized Battalion, Nigerian Army, at Gondoma; the Epidemic Disease Control Unit, [name indistinct]; the provincial secretary's house; and paramount chief J.K. Boimah III of Kakoya Chiefdom.

Togo

Eyadema, Others Presidential Candidates

AB0106203593 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 1 Jun 93

[Excerpts] The names of the candidates for the 20 June and 4 July Togolese presidential elections were disclosed this afternoon.

The candidates are General Gnassingbe Eyadema, (Dali Ife Atakpamevi), and (Kwami Mensah Jacques Amouzou). [passage omitted]

Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema, current president of the Third Republic of Togo, was born on 26 December 1935 at Pya in the Kozah Prefecture and is the candidate of the Rally of the Togolese People. His party has chosen white as its color and an ear of corn as its emblem for voters' cards.

(Dali Ife Atakpamevi) was born on 9 December 1944 in Lome. A psychology teacher at the University of Benin, he is the candidate of the Togolese Alliance for Democracy (ATD). The ATD has chosen yellow as its color and the rising sun with golden rays as its emblem for voters' cards.

Finally, (Kwami Mensah Jacques Amouzou), who was born in 1936 at Agbatope in the Zio Prefecture, is an independent candidate. He is the managing director of a company and has chosen green as the color for his voters' cards. [passage omitted]

President Postpones Elections Temporarily

AB0106231593 Lome Radio Lome in French 2200
GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] From the president of the Republic: For several months now, my greatest concern has been to have the democratic institutions that you have adopted through a

referendum established as soon as possible. As the guarantor of national unity, I have patiently and with determination made efforts to revive the dialogue among the various components of our people. It is in this spirit that my representatives participated with the delegates of the opposition in the Colmar and Ouagadougou negotiations. It is with the same determination that I authorized the prime minister, who was chosen by the National Conference, to form a crisis government. It is in the same light that the government has decided for the first time to postpone the elections. Today, I am announcing a temporary postponement of these elections. Several opposition leaders have responded to my calls and held discussions with me. As I have always asserted, our national unity must prevail over other considerations, which is why I am renewing my invitation to all involved in politics to come to a final consultation so that we can go to the polls very quickly. The official delegation will participate in this meeting with the firm desire to reach an agreement in the (interest) of the institutions. Loyal to the powers that you have conferred on me, I will do everything possible to ensure that the wishes of the people are expressed as quickly as possible so that after a fortnight we can have a new chance for democracy.

The minister of territorial administration and security adds: Information has reached us that ill-willed individuals from outside the country are intending to commit new bomb attacks on the peaceful Togolese people in general and those in Lome in particular. Their aim is to create insecurity that will corroborate the opposition's political thesis on insecurity and to halt the electoral process. The minister of territorial administration and security warns troublemakers against such activities and asks the population to remain vigilant and to maintain its confidence in the security forces who are working relentlessly to counter these wrongdoers. The Togolese democratic process is irreversible and must result in elections and not weapons.

French Military Official Arrives 28 May

AB2905115693 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 28 May 93

[Text] Admiral Jacques Lanxade, French Army chief of staff, arrived in Lome on 28 May on a 24-hour visit. He was met at Lome Tokoin International Airport by National Defense Minister Inoussa Bouraima; General Bassabi Bonfoh, Togolese Army chief of staff; and French Ambassador to Togo Jean-Michel Gaussoit. Adm. Lanxade inspected the troops of a Togolese Armed Forces detachment led by Captain Azumavar Yao and greeted several senior officers from our three military branches who were also at the airport.

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